

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

February Magazine Number



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Winnipeg, Man.

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February 4, 1925

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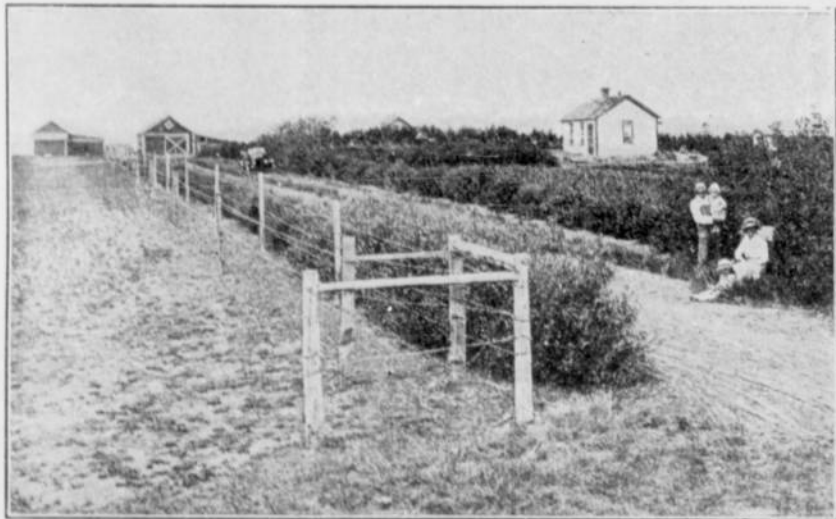
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Hints Worth Having

How readers save time and money

I saved a great many pieces of plain and corrugated cardboard, and one day cut them all the same size, slightly smaller than the seats of the dining-room chairs. When I had a pile about six inches high, I bound them together very tightly with strips of strong cloth. Then I made a cover of black sateen decorated with flowers cut from cretonne. These were appliqued, and made a pretty cushion. When placed on an ordinary chair it makes it into a high chair for my young son at meal time. It can also be carried to the veranda and is not too heavy for him to play with or carry. A set of four or five pieces of corrugated cardboard put into a bleached cotton slip is splendid to put under crocheted table mats where no silence-cloth is used.—Mrs. J. E. H.

My home-made mop cost nothing and has been very useful. I used a piece of board about five inches by eight inches, and tacked to it strips of old stockings one inch wide and eight inches long. I took four together, placing one on top of the other quite evenly and tacked them through the centre to the board. I took care to place the groups of four as close together as possible. Then I attached an old broom handle and the mop was complete. It has proved very useful as it gathers every particle of dirt under furniture, and does not raise a dust like a broom.—Miss M. N.

My little girl's chair made a noise on the bare floors when she rocked back and forth, and as I did not want to stop her I tried the following scheme: I cut a strip from an old auto tire and tacked it on to the bottom of the rockers, taking care to drive the nails in far enough to prevent scratching. A piece of garden hose could be used in the same way if desired. There is now very little noise to try the nerves of a busy mother.—M. O. H.

Four bran sacks or flour sacks sewn together and filled with hay, make an excellent emergency tick when an extra one is required for harvest help. Leave an opening in the middle about 20 inches long, put a flap on one side and tie with tape.—No Name.

When maple cream icing or fudge will not thicken sufficiently you can add icing sugar until it is of the right consistency. This saves boiling again or beating for a long time when you are in a hurry.—Mrs. F. M.

Overalls wear out first in front, but the backs are usually still in very good condition. I rip out the good backs and cut new fronts from them for another pair that is too badly worn for small patches. This is quickly done and the overalls last a great deal longer.—H. M. T.

Silk gloves may be mended with a fine needle and human hair. It works well on woolen goods, too, and makes an invisible darn, though is not satisfactory for cottons.—E. T. F.

To keep my aluminum dipper bright I dip it in sour milk and it looks as good as new. The acid acts upon the tarnish and leaves the surface clear. The same treatment can be given to aluminum pans.—Betty Clay.

We have a drying rack for shoes, which has proved very satisfactory. It consists of a piece of board one inch thick, 12 inches wide and as long as desired. On this is nailed, two inches from the bottom, a strip two inches by three inches, and as long as the large board. Make holders for the boots from pieces of scrap iron or heavy wire, shaping them like brackets used for shelves. Attach one end to the smaller strip of wood, allowing the other to extend at right angles to the board. Nail this to the kitchen wall near the range, but not close enough to dry the leather too rapidly. Slip wet boots on the wire brackets and leave them to dry.—M. O. H.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

February Magazine Number

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, *Editor and Manager*

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No. 5

Even in this twenty-fifth year of a century whose beginning now seems far behind us in an age long vanished in "the dark backward and abysm of time," even in this newly-begun era, when the radio and many other miracles are everyday commonplace things, there are places in the world where change comes slowly and, the old ways and manners persist. In Quebec, the legends and songs and many of the customs of the Normandy of more than three hundred years ago, are still part of the lives of the habitants. That word, *habitant*, is peculiarly French-Canadian, or as the French-Canadians themselves would say, Canadian; for the people of Quebec, whose ancestors named Canada, claim the name Canadian as peculiarly their own. Theirs are the oldest Canadian families.

When, as you come up the St. Lawrence, you view the beautiful region below the Falls of Montmorency, you are looking at the oldest-settled part of Canada. The first habitants began farming there soon after Champlain founded the city of Quebec in 1608. All that is lovely in landscape lies before you as you look from the ship on that region. The land rises in terraces to the hills to the north. The whitewashed farm houses along the shore road look across the blue of the St. Lawrence on a summer day to where it melts on the far southern horizon. Along the river are meadows where the rich marsh hay has been cut for more than three hundred years. Ahead of you, up the river, is the Gibraltar of the new world, crowned by its citadel.

The feudalism established in Quebec by Louis XIV, was above everything else social; it had its symbols and its ceremonies, such as the Maypole dancing on the first of May. The farms on which the descendants of those first Canadian settlers still live and work were long, narrow lots, each having 200 yards front-

IN QUAIN OLD QUEBEC



A bake-oven, forty years old, which is still used by several families

age on the river and running back more than a mile. The same system of river lots was established along the Red and the Assiniboine, and was followed by Lord Selkirk in laying out the Kildonan settlement; the Ontario people who began to come to the West after 1870, said that the people of the Red River "farmed on lanes." The entire organization of French Canada depended on that system. In the early years, when there were raids by the Iroquois, the settlers could quickly come to one another's help; and at all times the river was the highway—in summer for canoes, in winter for sleighs.

The houses of the habitants, some of stone, but most of rough-hewn timber, were long and rambling and not more than 12 or 15 feet high, with roofs projecting well over the walls; they had two or three spacious rooms on the ground floor, and low attic bedrooms above. The living-room in each house took up half the house or more, with its great fireplace at one end and the array of cooking utensils. The more progressive habitants had their own bake-ovens, made of boulders and clay, and standing back of their houses; there were many ovens which, like the one shown in the illustration, served several families.

The heated stones baked bread to perfection and seemed to produce a better flavor than can be secured with most modern ovens. Houses and barns have a fresh coating of whitewash every spring. The habitants are cheerful and sociable. In every parish there are rounds of parties from house to house in the winter. At the plentiful suppers provided at these parties it is a point of honor with the hospitable housewife that as little as possible of the tablecloth be left uncovered; whatever spaces there are between the larger dishes are filled with little dishes of pickles, or preserves, or other dainties.—W. J. H.

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Our Ottawa Letter

Guide Special Correspondence

From all present indications the fourth session of the fourteenth parliament of Canada, which opens on Thursday next, will be the last of that federal legislative epoch. It is but seldom that a parliament in the Dominion has run its appointed term of five years, and while there is little probability of the King government being defeated in the House, in spite of its narrow majority, the general prediction is that the ministry will bring about the dissolution of the present parliament before it has outworn its welcome, and will seek another mandate from the people while the time appears to be opportune.

Liberal political prognosticators believe that spring will witness something in the nature of a relief from present business depression, and a considerable improvement in employment conditions. They are inclined to regard the decrease in the output of eastern factories as something in the nature of a political move designed to reflect upon the government's tariff reduction policy, and to hope that the pretence will shortly be abandoned. They look for a certain degree of contentment in the West, because of the high prices of wheat. And they regard certain restlessness in the maritime provinces as temporary in character. The moral effect of the by-election victories in the intensively industrialized county of St. Antoine and in the former Conservative stronghold of West Hastings is something, they believe, of which immediate advantage should be taken. They profess to believe that there is dissension among the Progressive ranks, which will ultimately work to the advantage of Liberals, even in the West. And they are cognizant of the fact that the Kilkenny cat-fight which has been going on in Conservative circles in Toronto and Montreal during the past six months has tremendously weakened the forces of the official opposition.

Summer Election

The organizers would like an election in June, just between haying and harvest, when crop prospects are best and unemployment is at a minimum. To bring this about, however, it would be necessary to dissolve parliament in the middle of the session and upon some particular issue. Such an issue might conceivably arise out of the government's policy of Senate reform. It is the purpose of Premier King to introduce during the session a measure, the purpose of which is to limit the veto power of the Upper House in connection with legislation which passes the Commons. While such a limitation as is proposed is similar to that which was imposed upon the House of Lords in 1910, and while it might be expected that the Canadian Senate would not insist upon greater powers than the mother body, it is freely rumored that a majority of the venerable gentlemen composing the former will oppose the government's measure. In such case the government might find a perfectly good issue upon which to make its appeal to the electorate.

The application of the single transferable vote in elections is among the planks of the Liberal platform. Conceivably the government will bring down a bill at the coming session for that purpose. Here again it is rumored that the non-representative and irresponsible body will interfere, and here again an election issue might be found.

Premier King has announced that the coming session will be a "transportation" session and not a "tariff" session. He has made it fairly plain that recent reductions in the tariff will be allowed an opportunity to work out before any more reductions are made. In his budget, Hon. J. A. Robb, acting finance minister, will be forced to report a decrease in the revenues of approximately \$50,000,000, with a surplus, however, as between consolidated and ordinary capital expenditures, and revenues of about \$20,000,000. The somewhat general demand for a reduction in the income tax is not likely to be satisfied, in spite of the reductions in that form of tax contemplated by President Coolidge on the other side

Continued on Page 37

"Nerves in Bad State Could Not Sleep"

Mrs. H. N. Tardell, Harrowsmith, Ont., writes:

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THE OUTCASTS

By ARCHIE P. McKISHNIE

THIS tale has to do with two outcasts; a crippled she-wolf and a dog-wolf which had inherited from his Siberian sire traits stronger than the passion of blood-lust. As from blood and bone, blood and bone are born, so too are events born of events.

Had man not strayed into the wilderness, bringing with him as sole companion a Siberian wolf-hound, and had the dog not degenerated through influence of environment to the primitive, and mated with a wolf, this story might never have been woven in the wilderness loom.

I.

It was night—Winter, with the mercury thirty below. Hunched haunches turned to the cutting wind, the wolf-pack shivered, each lean-flanked animal, cold-eyed and dribbling-jawed, watching the gaunt dog leader, who had withdrawn a short distance from his fellows. All night and untiringly had these grey killers followed the spoor of the strange thing now staggering across the narrow, snow-filled valley toward the pile of logs on its farther side; but always when the starving pack had growled the "tear down" call, the big leader had shouldered and fanged them back.

Now, watching him, fearing and hating him, their shifting hunger-maddened eyes gauged the distance between him and them. Combined, they might have mastered him, torn him asunder, feasted on him.

But as the big dog-wolf turned suddenly and faced them, they cringed closer together, whimpering, muzzles lifted to the low-hanging stars.

The leader was taller than his fellows, less compactly built than they. His head was heavier, forehead broader, and the glow in his eyes was ice-green instead of amber. His neck was longer, his muzzle heavier and his shaggy coat a trifle lighter in color. When he ran, it was with the easy lope of the grey-hound, and his charge on winded quarry was that of the Great Dane, swift and sure.

Perhaps he read insubordination and mutiny in the pack now, for, head lowered and tail sweeping, he advanced stiff-legged to where his seven followers cowered. The growl in his chest was a hoarse rumble.

They backed away from him, and fled, snarling. He let them go and went back to the edge of the valley.

Just before dawn he crept back into the heavy timber. Throughout the night he had heard, at intervals, the wild cry of the pack, and once the hilarious howl which is given at the kill. But, strangely, for him that call had lost its thrill. Across the valley, in that cabin, was something which held him, called to him more loudly than the summons of the killers to food; and within him had awakened a hunger which mere flesh could not appease.

All that day he kept to the dense thicket, sleeping and freeing his bleeding toes of the biting ice wedged between them.

The law of the Solitude, the law of Right is Might, is seldom broken. The grey lynx ventures into the ranging-field of his fellow only when he is sure that his fighting-powers are superior to those of the other lynx; the food-seekers of the lowlands are content to allow those of the highlands undisputed possession of their hunting territory. True, there are wars and bloody battles when, as sometimes happens, an arrogant king, incited by greed and lust for greater power, leads his followers against another monarch. But such cases are rare. The law of the wilderness is inviolate, supreme.

The big dog-wolf crouched in the thicket had become a dethroned monarch, an outcast, a thing ostracized from his pack. His strength, generalship and killing-power alone had saved him from the fangs of his rebellious subjects.

Those subjects had urged warfare on the pack of the valley range. The uplands were barren of food and nightly the killing-cries of the valley trailers came mockingly to their ears. They longed for the sheltered valley range with a longing as potent as starvation itself. Their eyes were sunken and their flanks lean from lack of food. The law of self-preservation is the first law of the forest. The big dog knew he must lead his pack against the valley wolves. Heads low, tongues lolling, they had been speeding swiftly on their mission, when had happened that which had made of him an outcast.

As they swept from a white slope to a fettered lake, lying dead and drab-blue under a spangling of frosty stars, they had struck the trail of the strange animal which had taken refuge in the log-jam across the valley. They had drawn in on the quarry swiftly, voicelessly; for wolves, contrary to common supposition, rarely give cry on trail. And then, the scent of that spent, live thing had come strongly to the nostrils of the leader, and in his wild heart had awakened a something which had until now lain dormant. And in response to that call—which was stronger than hunger, deeper than blood-lust—he had faced the pack and held them at bay until that fleeing thing had found safety.

By so doing, he had, he knew, forfeited his right as a leader; he was in the eyes of his followers a traitor to his kind. He was no longer a wolf, but a despised and hated nomad of the wild; an outcast doomed hereafter to go his way alone.

So they had left him.

If the big dog wolf, holding now to this wind-swept wall of the valley in shivering obedience to that strange something which had in the twinkling of an eye transferred him from a ruthless killer and king of the pack into a heart-hungry outcast, had not been a victim of circumstance, the blue range of the upland and shadowy valley might have been his for the taking.

True to breed, he might have won and held it; through the white night he and his might have raced to the call of chase, feasted, slept, lived and gloried in life that throbs and calls. Had he been pure wolf, only a strength mightier than his own would have wrested from him that which was his by right of supremacy.



But because Man had come into the solitude and broken the law upon which nature is attuned, the law of Kind to Kind and Breed to Breed, this grey king had been dethroned. In his shaggy breast a minor note, laid one

generation back in the song that urges life, had tonight been stirred awake, and nevermore would the voices call to him through cold, star-drenched night: "Come, destroy!"

II.

Deep in the jam of wind-thrown pines of the lower forest, a she-wolf grovelled, hungry, shivering; wild heart throbbed to the call of the pack, which came wild and fluted, from the far distance. Not for her was the mad joy of the chase, the thrill of tear-down, the ecstasy of victory. She, too, was an outcast, a starving, lonely, crippled atom who had been deserted by her kind, a useless snarl in the thread which sweeps through Life's Loom. Nature, the Mother Weaver, who allows no weak threads in her woof, had for some reason over-looked the cripple. The little grey timber-wolf had been allowed to live.

And so she had held to the sheltering jam of the deep valley, hating and distrusting life, in her belly always the pangs of hunger, in her heart the pangs of self-pity and loneliness. Sometimes, as she lay in her den, she dreamed of soft-scented days and misty nights forever dead; days when, as a puppy, she had romped and played with her brothers and sisters and had found life sweet. It had been on one of those glorious play-feasts that the thing had happened which had hurled her from her rightful heritage into



this living death she was now suffering. An age-weakened tree, overthrown by the wind, had fallen upon her, and ever since she had been unable to leap, to run with her fellows. The same tree had killed her mother and one of her brothers. Had her mother been spared or had she been a dog wolf instead of a female, she might have been saved the agony which is born of helplessness. For the mother, obeying the dictates of Nature, would have killed her without com-

punction, as would her brothers also had she been one of their sex. But she was a female, and as such, in accordance with the immutable law of the wilderness, must suffer no fang-stroke from the male. So, she had been allowed to live, although death lay stark within her. Forsaken by her kind, she starved and suffered, hating all things alive.

In the cold dawn the crippled she-wolf crept painfully from the jam, and, lifting her head, sniffed the icy breeze. In spite of her leanness, she was a beautiful thing, slender, a little undersized for a wolf of two years, but with graceful lines, a heavy brush, and eyes set wide apart in whose depths lay the same expression sometimes glimpsed in the eyes of human beings who have suffered crippling accident: a tranquility which is the acme of heroism; a mask which smiles out and dares one to probe behind, and read what is written there.

But the grey wolf was not a human being. Had she been, it might have been a simple matter for a skilled surgeon to have eased the pressure on her spine, released the nerve that controlled the movement of her leg muscles, and given her back the freedom of which she had been robbed. She was only a crippled thing, with a wolf's nature, a wolf's defiance of law, life or death, a wild creature deprived of power and protection.

The slow lights of morning waned before the black snow-clouds which the wind was sweeping up from the northwest. A few sharp pellets sleeted down to sting the searching nose of the cripple. She shivered, whimpering softly, as she lowered her head and made her painful way to a swift brook whose white current the frost had been unable to harness.

As she lowered her nose to lap from the stream, a red fox carrying a captured rabbit in his jaws emerged from a clump of cedars on the opposite shore. So close was he to the wolf, that as she raised her head with a growl aroused by the sweet smell of tender flesh, Reynard leaped backward in sheer terror, dropping the rabbit in his desire for safety.

He was half way to his burrow beneath a great buttonwood, when he checked himself in his lope so suddenly that he turned a somersault on the crusted snow. He had just remembered that he had nothing to fear from that particular wolf. She was but a weak and despised cripple, whom he had often taunted with derisive bark. It had been the flame in her eyes, the menace in her voice that had for the moment, unnerved him. He would return and repossess himself of the kill which was rightly his.

However, it behooved him to approach the stream circumspectly. After all, a wolf was a wolf, cripple or no cripple. He had no desire to feel the bite of those long, lashing jaws. Therefore, he drew near to the spot of his adventure carefully, as became the tactician he was.

From a pine-copse he peered out, reconnoitring the ground. He saw a few scattered pieces of fur on the snow. The wolf lay on her back, all four feet in the air. She was experiencing the intoxication which comes of rich, warm flesh for which the stomach has called for long. She was full-fed and as nearly happy as she had been for many days.

The fox's lips drew back in a voiceless snarl. Slowly he blinked his amber eyes. Then shamedly he turned, and with lowered brush slipped away among the pines.

As though its mission had been fulfilled, the wind, having piled the heavy clouds above the forest, died to a whisper. It began to snow, heavy, soft flakes which swept together, clung and grew as they descended. The crippled wolf rose painfully, crossed the brook on a fallen tree and trailed slowly to her den in the huge jam-pile.

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E. Gordon Smith
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WHEN FARM WOMEN MEET

*Saskatchewan women members of G.G.A.
review good year's work---By Amy J. Roe*

THE farm women of Saskatchewan completed the past year's work with a certain sense of satisfaction and pride that comes with "something attempted, something done." At this year's annual convention, held in Regina, January 27 to 30 inclusive, there were marked evidences of good field work done by the officers and a gratifying response from the people in many farming communities. Twenty new locals of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association were organized, at nine new points joint locals of men and women were formed, and 30 junior branches came into being. Mrs. Ida McNeal, president, in commenting on these facts, paid tribute to the splendid work done by the women directors in the various districts, who this year carried on the organization work with some assistance from the executive officers.

Following the procedure now adopted by all three of the provincial farm conventions, Mrs. McNeal's presidential address was delivered to the main convention on the opening day. In that address Mrs. McNeal outlined the type of work done as being in the main educational. "We are," she claimed, "advocating better farm homes and beautification of home surroundings, and, in addition, teaching our women the value of citizenship. For while we are not sitting in the legislature we still claim to be legislators. By their suggestions through resolutions and by educational work the rural women have been no small factor in the improvement of laws affecting women and children."

Wider Fields of Service

Work done in the past only serves to open out wider fields of responsibility and service, and Mrs. McNeal, speaking of this, said: "The rural woman can be proud of the fact that she has taken no small part in the building of this young province. But the end is not yet in sight. Great opportunities stretch before us in our vision of the future, which can only become realities if we are willing to sacrifice somewhat of our petty personal aims to the common good, and by continuous effort bring about that golden age when each shall receive a fair proportion of what he has produced—when our basic industry shall be established on a sound economic footing, and when the name Saskatchewan shall be synonymous with peace and contentment."

That all is not well with agriculture in Saskatchewan the women have had good reason to believe, during the past year, because of the frequent demands made upon their organization for relief in the way of clothing for needy families. Mrs. McNeal asked why this should be and claimed "that this economic problem that confronts farm people will have to be worked out by farm people themselves."

"Some are of the opinion that with co-operative marketing the millennium has arrived or will in the near future. While it is a factor and an important one, in the general scheme, I am convinced," she said, "that it is not a panacea which will remedy all evils. We must go one step further. No co-operative enterprise can succeed where the true co-operative spirit is lacking. It is the spirit we must strive to inculcate, and only when it is flourishing can we hope for a real solution to our problems."

Mrs. McNeal made a plea for enthusiasm in the work of the organization, for the setting of objectives and for the working towards those objectives. In view of the fact that for a part of the year the W.S.G.G.A. had been without an official secretary, the information usually given in the secretary's report was this year embodied in an office report. This was compiled by Mrs. McNeal, working in conjunction with Miss Lenhard, who has within the past few months been appointed secretary. The executive had accepted Mrs. M. L. Burbank's resignation in the month of March. A letter from Mrs. Burbank, from New York, where she

is at present, was read, in which she expressed her regret at not being able to be present, and which also gave her best wishes for success during the coming year.

Separate Session for Women

The women met in separate session on Tuesday morning, while the trading convention was in progress. In the afternoon they joined with the main convention for the formal opening. Other separate sessions were arranged for Wednesday morning, Thursday evening and Friday morning.

A very pleasing feature of this year's convention was a social evening on the opening day, held in the Great War Veteran's hall. The idea originated with the Women's Section and the arrangements were largely in its hands, but both men and women joined to make it the success that it was. During the early part of the evening, a program consisting of musical items, both vocal and instrumental, and of readings, was put on by Regina artists. This was followed by lunch and a get-acquainted mixing of those present. Later the chairs were cleared back and those who danced were able to have a couple of hours of enjoyment to the splendid music provided by an excellent orchestra. This social evening was decidedly a new departure in the way of convention programs, but judging by the evident pleasure and expressed appreciation of those present, it stands a good chance of being made a fixed feature for future gatherings of this kind.

The Rural School Problem

The problem of the rural school as it centres around the teacher, her qualifications and the length of her tenure of office, was the main point singled out for special study in the report of the educational convener, Mrs. George Hollis. This year was the second successive report prepared by Mrs. Hollis. She pointed out at the beginning that educational problems in Saskatchewan are largely rural, and gave as her opinion a continued study of our educational problems during the year confirms the view that the personality and ability of the teacher is the crux of the whole situation. School inspectors' reports show that the inspectors regard the lack of permanency as one of the greatest drawbacks in our educational system. Various statements from inspectors were given to substantiate this view.

In dealing with teacher-training, Mrs. Hollis asked the consideration of the convention as to the possibility of (a) abolishing completely the third class qualification as teacher; (b) extending the time of training to at least one year; (c) giving specific normal training in the management of a rural school, having, if necessary, a model school attached to the normal colleges, approaching in character as nearly as possible a typical rural school.

A study had been made of the relative number of boys and girls from rural districts, and showed the boys outnumbered the girls in the lower grades, but after grade six or seven

the number of girls attending school greatly exceeded that of boys.

The report recommended that the convention go on record as favoring municipal school boards wherever feasible, as likely to give more efficient results. This was later done by a resolution which received hearty support.

Mrs. Hollis deprecated the idea of having a special course in agriculture for the elementary rural schools, as the children were much too young for any attempt at vocational training.

The discussion arising out of Mrs. Hollis's report centred in the main around the question of municipal school administration. A resolution asking for the amendment of the School Act to allow organization of municipal school units where the majority of school districts wish to organize in this way, was passed. The women present evidenced a keen interest in the subject, and many questions were asked about the advantages of that system, the cost and means of setting about getting it. J. M. Thomas, director-at-large of the S.G.G.A., who was present for the discussion, pointed out that this form of school administration had been recommended by the



[Photo by Dan McCowan]

Trees

By Joyce Kilmer

*I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.
A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Against the earth's sweet flowing
breast;
A tree that looks to God all day,
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;
A tree that may in summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;
Upon whose bosom snow has lain,
Who intimately lives with rain.
Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.*

commission appointed to investigate and report upon educational matters in the province of Manitoba.

Miss Kenneth Haig, of the Manitoba Free Press, upon request from the convention, explained briefly the success of the Miniota rural municipal school district, the only one in operation in the West in rural districts at the present time. She drew attention to the fact that in this district the average school attendance had risen to a figure which compared very favorably with that of cities, and that the percentage of enrollment of pupils in the high schools in Miniota was more than double that for the city of Winnipeg.

Marketing Problems

The marketing of eggs, poultry and dairy produce is one that is growing in interest with the organized farm women each year. The W.S.G.G.A. is most fortunate in the woman they have selected as convener of marketing, Mrs. J. Holmes, of Asquith. It was regrettable that there was not more time for the discussion of this report. W. Waldron, acting marketing commissioner for Saskatchewan, pointed out that the W.S.G.G.A. were allotting only three quarters of an hour of convention time

for a subject that might quite well have taken over a full day's time.

Mrs. Holmes' report was divided into sections. These dealt with butter, cream grading, eggs and dressed poultry pools. Attention was drawn to the fact that Saskatchewan was now a butter exporting province and that in 1923, 7,000,000 pounds or 66.1 per cent. of the total creamery output was marketed outside the province. Results of educational work done were shown in a better quality of butter being put on the market, and a greater number of high producing cows.

Mrs. Holmes said that "an important factor in the making of high-grade butter is the quality of the cream, and the system of grading cream has resulted in a marked improvement in the quality of the butter." The cost of government grading of cream for last year was less than one-half cent per pound of butter-fat. It was pointed out that there is an organization in Saskatchewan known as the Producers Branch of the Saskatchewan Dairy Association, with Mrs. T. L. Graham, of Craven, as secretary, which aims to disseminate information regarding the status of the dairy industry in the province and to improve its standing.

In dealing with eggs, Mrs. Holmes claimed that there were too many unprofitable hens kept. It had been estimated that only about 65 per cent. of the 4,625,800 hens in the province were productive. There had been considerable demand during the year for an egg and poultry pool. Experiences in this line of endeavor in Manitoba and Ontario were referred to. Mrs. Holmes stressed the idea that there must be quality before any system of marketing eggs and poultry could be made profitable.

During the year, co-operative shipments of dressed poultry had been made from Imperial, Penzance, Woodrow, Creelman, Conquest and Davidson. These efforts had met with success, and prices compared with those at local points had been quite satisfactory.

In closing, Mrs. Holmes made the following recommendations:

"That we try a voluntary pool for eggs and poultry this year."

"That we ask the Department of Agriculture to market our produce for this year."

"That from the proceeds of the pool or pools a reserve of at least one cent per pound and one cent per dozen for eggs be kept in a central fund with the object of forming a contract pool in 1926."

"That a committee be appointed to deal with this, with representatives from both the W.G.G.A. and the Department of Agriculture, to work out details."

"That some method of assembling poultry in less than car lots be devised so that the small producer may be able to take advantage of a pool."

There was very little time for the discussion of these recommendations. At a later session the convention passed a resolution that:

"We recommend the organization of a voluntary egg and poultry pool for one year, with the help of the government, having in view the formation of a permanent contract pool next year."

Interesting Addresses

There was so much business to be crowded into the sessions that there was little opportunity for formal addresses from outside speakers.

On Wednesday morning, General D. M. Ormond, C.M.G., D.S.O., gave a 15-minute talk on military training in school. He explained the cadet training and assured the women that it is not a soldier-training movement, that a cadet takes no oath but for his own physical good, and for the good of his country he is disciplined. He pointed out that of the 202,000 children in public and high schools about 80 per cent. have some physical defect. Gymnasium work is largely founded on the work of the army. Cadet training is not compulsory for any school. Grants varying from \$1.25 to \$2.00 are made by the militia department for boys taking this training.

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THE BEST DOG I EVER KNEW

True stories by Guide readers



"OOLIK"

PATSY

The Tragic End of a Faithful Dog

TRULY there are dogs, dogs, and super-dogs. We had owned three (one at a time), before Pat, and they were just dogs. In fact hardly that; one might say merely curs.

I suppose I should say before going further that this is not a cheap imitation of "Llewellyn and his dog," but a simple narration of the sad end of a good dog, as well as something of a confession. Their end, as far as we were concerned, came in various ways. One was delivered to the Indians and condemned to be a sleigh dog for the rest of his winters. The next was an incorrigible egg-eater. I tried every trick I knew to effect a cure, and consulted various authorities amongst the neighbors and acquaintances, most of whom agreed with Old Sid Lawton, who said that "about the only way to effect a permanent cure was to 'cut his tail off'—close up to his ears." After considerable experimenting with mustard-filled shells, cayenne pepper, and much expostulation accompanied by a good stout willow when caught in the act, I was finally, and with much reluctance—for Shep showed signs of being a good dog—forced to lead him down to the wood lot, where I administered a lead pill, which was equally as effective as Sid's method, and not nearly so mussy. As for our third venture in dogs, well, he just "pestered around" for about six months, and then departed for parts unknown.

Then came Pat. We got him as a puppy, and as he came from a good strain of Welsh Collie of proven merits, we told ourselves we had a "dog" at last. Patsy grew up to be quite a favorite with the kiddies, and also seemed to shape up pretty good with the stock; was an honest - to - goodness heeler and good to mind, which last quality outweighs all others. If you get a dog with intelligence enough to know what you want and obedient enough to do it, believe me you have a prize—his value is about on a level with Solomon's appraisal of a virtuous woman.

I remember on one occasion, in my young days, when I took things somewhat in my own hands and went a trifle contrary to orders, my employer took me aside and breathed a little philosophy for my edification, and often I have reflected on its wisdom since. He said, remember Jim, "It's a good dog that does what he's told, and many

a good dog is shot for not doing what he's told."

But I'm wandering from Pat. Once when we lost three-year-old Mary we did not notice that Pat was gone too, but after we had hunted through the brush for about an hour until we were well nigh distracted, we heard Pat whining down by the creek and found Mary fast asleep with Pat lying beside her on guard.

But alas, Patsy turned out to be a chicken eater, at least so we thought. One day we had occasion to be away from home, and on returning the yard was strewn with chicken feathers and Pat was snooping around looking very guilty. This happened on several occasions. It seemed that every time we left Pat in charge two or three chickens came to grief. We were certainly in a quandary—Pat was a good dog, to put it mildly, but a chicken eater! Egg-eating is a capital offence in dogdom and a chicken eater is doubly intolerable. The situation was discussed and debated, and we finally decided that if this state of affairs continued Patsy would have to go.

Then came the end. Once again it was necessary for us to leave Patsy in charge, and on returning here was Patsy

The prizes in The Guide Dog Story Contest, which furnished these intensely interesting tales, have been awarded to the following:

First—F. Harry Slinn, South Melfort, Sask.

Second—M. B. Roper, Mirror, Alta.

Third—H. J. Duffy, Edmonton, Alta.

Fourth—Kate Bonnet, Muenster, Sask.

Honorable Mention—Mrs. J. W. Walton, Pilot Mound, Man.; Stanley Hall, Cecil, Sask.; Mrs. Fred Dixon, Semans, Sask.; Margaret A. Pritt, Arcola, Sask.; Mrs. Addison Wood, Kincaid, Sask.; W. C. Lyle, Gleichen, Alta.

lying by the woodpile with a badly mauled chicken between his paws and Patsy licking it. Moreover the yard was strewn with feathers. Exasperated I left the team in the yard, went to the house and got the gun and dispatched poor Pat forthwith. Then I put the team in. On going behind the barn I surprised a big coyote with the remains of no less than four chickens around him. Then I thought of Pat. Without doubt he had rescued the mauled chicken from the coyote and was trying to lick it back to life. If it is possible to feel worse than a murderer, I guess that is the feeling I had just then.

Very tenderly we laid poor Patsy away that evening, and gathered some stone to mark his last resting place. I suppose there are degrees of grief, and perhaps I am wrong, but it seemed to me that if one of the family was called away, I could not feel much more sick at heart than I did that night. What

I have often wondered is why we never saw that coyote until after Patsy's execution. You may be sure we made it our business to get him, it took something over a week to accomplish it, but though it afforded us an immense amount of satisfaction, it did not give us our Patsy back again.—F. Harry Slinn, South Melfort, Sask.

OOLIK

A Husky with a Playful Fancy

Oolik's mother, "Tilla," was the only dog that made north-west passage with Capt. Roald Amundsen, on his famous ship, the "Gjoa." Her mother was born on Nansen's ship, the "Fram," in Jones Sound, north-west Greenland; her father was a Norwegian Elk hound. Oolik's father was a Greenland Eskimo huskie.

When the "Gjoa" dropped anchor in the Nome Roadstead, in Bering Sea, after her famous voyage of exploration, the intrepid captain was visited by a committee of his fellow countrymen residing in Nome. To one of them, Judge Lomen, a distinguished friend of his, he presented "Oolik," the hero of our story.

Now north-western Alaska is a land



"SHEP"

intelligence even in a land where the dog is king.

Oolik was intensely alert and moved about with unusual speed, and was extremely devoted to every member of the family in the house of his fortunate adoption.

Now Oolik possessed an amusing characteristic, one I have never since or before seen displayed by a dog. He was passionately fond of toys! He would follow a doll carriage down the sidewalk, and if possible "borrow" the doll, which he would dash off with, returning an hour or so later—doll "peluk" (Eskimo word, meaning "gone"). Oolik did not destroy the doll, oh no, he "cached" it. His cache or hiding place for his toys was half a mile distant from his home and under Dry Creek bridge, and was discovered one day by Mr. Lomen by carefully following him, and found to contain quite an assortment. There were rubber balls, baseballs taken from school boys playing on the streets; there were several full dressed dolls and two rubber dolls in their birthday dresses. There was also a baby's "rattle" and a feeding bottle.

Oolik would go into toyland at Lomen Brothers' store during Christmas season and sit for nearly an hour in wrapt admiration of the display of toys, and one Christmas Eve as he was paying his daily visit to toyland, one of the Lomen Brothers passed him a rubber doll brilliantly painted, and said, "There Oolik is your Christmas present." He seized the doll and hurried through the door, and this time his master decided to walk out to the bridge and there he found Oolik admiring the collection of toys, to which he had just made such a valuable addition.

Oolik was known by every boy and girl, and man and woman in Nome, and his failing for babies' toys was looked upon more as a virtue than otherwise, and when Lomen Brothers found that Oolik had "borrowed" some child's toy they saw that it was at once replaced by another, if possible more attractive.

With ancestors that were companions to some of the world's greatest explorers during their long and arduous trips by ship and sled, and he himself being born in the Arctic and lived with men hardened to polar exploration, this strange contradiction of nature, a passion for babies' toys—places him beyond my comprehension.—Milton B. Roper, Mirror, Alta.

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A Canine Kindergarten

Someone is always taking the joy out of life, even for puppies. And life is stern in the Canadian northland where even the sleigh-dogs begin young to learn their future duties. These animals, specially bred for drawing loads, are "equipped" when still in puppyhood with miniature harness for a few hours a day several times a week. In this manner the wearing of harness and drawing toboggan or sleigh, becomes habitual with them. The white dog trainers learned the method from Eskimos. All attempts of puppies to chew or bite through harness are sternly checked, and bring realization that life is a solemn thing. The picture shows dogs driven after Mackenzie river and Hudson's Bay Company style, with leader single. These are among the finest specimens of sleigh dog in the world, raised by Hudson's Bay Company, in northern Canada.

SASK. FARMERS' PARLIAMENT

Amalgamation with Farmers' Union main topic of twenty-fourth annual convention of S.G.G.A.

LIKE the sister organizations of Manitoba and Alberta, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has felt acutely the effects of the depression of the last three years, and the 439 registered delegates to the twenty-fourth annual convention at Regina, last week, faced the unpleasant facts of decreased membership, and a financial deficit of \$4,692. The membership at the end of the financial year was given as 10,478 as against 16,400 last year, but president Edwards stated that from the way subscriptions had been coming in since the making up of the accounts, he estimated the 1924 membership would exceed 13,000. The leading subject of debate at the convention was that of amalgamation with the Farmers' Union of Canada, the new body to be known as the United Farmers of Saskatchewan. There were regrets expressed at the probable disappearance of the name with which were associated the great struggles of the western farmers to get a square deal in their economic life, but there was no mistaking the genuine desire to recover the unity which in the past had brought success. The burden of every speech on the question was "Let us get together again."

The passing of the resolution barring any one holding office in any grain company from holding office in the association prevented R. M. Johnson seeking re-election as vice-president, and compelled W. J. Orchard to resign from the board of directors. His place was automatically taken by Hon. George Langley, who stood next on the ballot, and when Mr. Langley was elected vice-president of the association he resigned from the directorate and was automatically succeeded by W. J. Brummit.

The main convention opened at 2.30 p.m., Hon. C. M. Hamilton delivering the inaugural address, in which he reviewed the history of the farmers' movement from 1901, the objects and purposes of the association in the past and in the present, especially in the development of co-operative marketing, to which he gave hearty support. He deprecated the talk about separating the West from the East. It was true the tariff weighed heavily upon the West and the burden of high transportation rates and high interest rates was also heavy, but those were problems to be approached through a broad national outlook, and he was confident that if attacked in a national way a satisfactory solution of these problems would be reached.

Mayor Mason, of Regina, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city, after which president Geo. F. Edwards gave his presidential address, followed by that of Mrs. Ida McNeal, president of the Women's Section of the association. These addresses are reported on another page of The Guide.

Four matters, the directors stated in their annual report, had been given special attention by the board during the year: the wheat pool, the Progressive, farm credits and organization. The work of the board in connection with the wheat pool was outlined, and the efforts that had been made to increase the membership of the association. The directors expressed the opinion that the decline in membership was owing to a lack of information, and lack of funds to carry on a comprehensive organization campaign, the annual fee being too small to maintain organizers in the field.

The report touched upon the question of amalgamation with the Farmers' Union of Canada, and the directors urged that the delegates give very careful thought to this matter when it came before the convention.

Twenty-seven new locals, paid for 1924 and 18 paid for 1925 were formally admitted to the association.

The report of the executive also dealt with the promotion of the wheat pool, the Progressive (now the Western Producer), rural credits and organization. In connection with rural credits, the report stated that Dr. Tory had been invited to address the convention,

but he was unable to attend. "There seems now," the report said, "every probability that something will be done at the forthcoming session of parliament to bring into being an organization that will ensure the farmers in the West money at as low rates of interest as other industries and the farmers in other parts of the world are called upon to pay." The efforts made in connection with the restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement; the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway; freight and express rates; relief for those in districts where the crops have been poor were referred to in the report, which also briefly reviewed the economic conference arranged by the association and the conference with the mortgage companies arranged by the Council of Agriculture.

Reference was made to the resignation of A. J. McPhail, and the executive expressed "appreciation of the whole-hearted service which Mr. McPhail rendered during the time in which he occupied the office of secretary," and hoped that "in his new field of service he may be able to accomplish many things of great value to the farmers in whose welfare he is so deeply interested." The report was adopted.

The presentation of the financial statement precipitated a discussion on the Western Producer. Some delegates wanted more general news, others more news of the association and proceedings in locals. Answering a delegate, President Edwards stated that the \$7,571 appearing in the balance sheet was the amount advanced for the founding of the paper. Why have the Western Producer and The Grain Growers' Guide? asked another delegate. Mr. Edwards said there was room for two; that The Guide did not cover the same field as the Western Producer. They still stood behind The Guide, which was a farm journal, while the Western Producer was a weekly newspaper.

Hon. George Langley appealed to them to support the Western Producer, in which they could get full news of their association. He had no complaint whatever to make against The Guide, but it could not give them what the Western Producer was established to give them. After other delegates had stated their opinion that the farmers needed both the Western Producer and The Guide, the financial statement was adopted. Before adjourning, notice of motion was given of proposed amendments to the constitution.

Wednesday Sessions

A discussion on hog grading opened the proceedings of the second day of the convention. The discussion was started by a resolution from the Moose Jaw local, declaring that the present system of hog grading was unsatisfactory and resolving "that we press for the immediate discontinuance of the present system of grading hogs, and that a fair and equitable system of grading be established after investigation of the system in vogue on the large markets of the world." After a very long discussion in which much old straw was rethatched, the resolution was tabled pending any action that might be taken by the Swine Breeders Association, which was meeting in Regina, and which was to discuss the question of grading.

Following this discussion, J. B. Muselman, in a few appropriate words referred to the death of R. McKenzie, and moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Hon. George Langley, and which was adopted by a standing vote:

"Having learned with deep regret of the decease of the late Roderick McKenzie, of Winnipeg, and bearing in mind the long years of devoted and effective service which he rendered to the cause of organized agriculture from its very inception in Western Canada, and the untold benefit which the grain growers' movement and western agri-

culture generally have gained and will long continue to gain from his labor;

"It is hereby resolved that by a silent standing vote the convention declare its high regard for the deceased, its appreciation of the value of his labors to Western Canadian agriculture and its sincere sympathy with the bereaved family, and;

"That a copy of this resolution be sent by telegram to his son, D. G. McKenzie, the secretary of the United Farmers of Manitoba."

Viceroy local put forward a resolution asking that the convention concentrate on business and exclude "all side issues and amusements," but the convention decided that a little entertainment relieved the monotony of strict business and rejected the resolution.

Disapproval of the present system of immigration and a demand that none but bona fide farmers be asked to come to the prairie provinces, was expressed in a resolution from Querrin local. As drafted the resolution was not satisfactory to the convention which, however, desired to express itself on the question of immigration. The whole question was referred to the resolutions committee for the purpose of having a new resolution drafted.

Afternoon

Consideration of resolutions was resumed at the afternoon session, the first resolution being from Forrester local, asking that "in case of foreclosure the outgoing farmer be allowed a fair return for improvements left on the farm, providing such improvements have been agreed to by vendor, such returns to be assessed by mutual agreement between vendor and purchaser or by arbitration." The delegate moving the resolution claimed that it only asked for what is already in force in England. The resolution was adopted.

Forrester local also fathered a resolution "that notes be absolutely cancelled if not collected within six years from date such notes were due." This resolution, a delegate said, amounted to an opinion in favor of repudiating debts. The resolution was rejected by an almost unanimous vote.

That the present system wherein the banks give credit to manufacturers and importers, who in turn give credit to wholesalers and jobbers, who again sell on credit to retailers was wasteful and expensive, was declared in a resolution from Horse Lake local, which asked that "central office use its influence with banks and farmers to have the farmer buy everything for cash, the banks providing adequate credit to them for that purpose."

Vice-president R. M. Johnson spoke strongly in favor of the resolution which he said contained a principle that was well worth serious consideration. The resolution was amended to read that the Central office "use its influence with banks and farmers to bring about a better understanding that would enable farmers to put their business on a cash basis." In that form the convention adopted the resolution.

The wheat pool, declared A. J. Macphail, in addressing the convention on the organization of which he is president, was the culmination of a quarter of a century's effort on the part of the organized farmers. It was not the product of any particular individuals, or associations; the wheat pool was put across by the men who had signed the contracts. He reviewed briefly the campaign for the establishment of the pool, the plan of the organization, and the Central selling agency which sells the wheat of the three provincial pools. The pools, Mr. McPhail said, had not yet decided upon a permanent elevator policy, but it was realized that the pool will have to control the facilities for handling wheat at the earliest date possible. That was a very big undertaking and would have to be approached with care and circumspection. The pools, he said, had acquired a terminal

at Fort William and one at Port Arthur. "For mixing wheat?" asked a delegate. "It doesn't matter," declared Mr. McPhail, "it makes a difference when the profits of mixing go to the producer," a statement greeted with applause.

He could not say anything definite about the interim payment; all he could say was that it would be made at as early a date as possible, and it would be as large as possible.

The loyalty of members to the pool in view of the temptation of wheat prices, had been astonishing. The pool knew from its records that there had been little violation of contracts. They knew there had been some "bootlegging," but they also knew that in proportion to the total it was almost negligible. They were taking action against two men for breach of contract.

Mr. McPhail stated that he could not tell them how much wheat the pool had sold nor the price received, if any had been sold, but he could say that even with wheat at \$2.19 they "were not in any state of panic," they had not done anything to jeopardize the permanent success of the pool. For the future, said Mr. McPhail, they could not depend on propaganda alone; what was needed was thorough education in the fundamental principle of co-operation. It was also essential that the farmers preserve unity in their movement. The commercial concerns of the farmers must work together harmoniously, and the members of the two associations in Saskatchewan should do everything to get together. It was injuring the cause they all had at heart to keep them apart.

Following Mr. McPhail's address, the convention turned to resolutions on grain marketing. The formation of a coarse grains pool was urged by Kelliher local in a resolution which was adopted unanimously.

That Central executive should take up with the provincial government the variation in the gluten content of wheat grown in different parts of the province with the object of discovering the cause of the variation, was urged in a resolution from Tate local. Geo. Robertson at the request of the convention spoke on the question and maintained that it was a matter well worth consideration. The resolution was adopted.

A resolution from Garvagh local protested against "the practice of mixing grades of wheat to the detriment of the producer," and insisted that "the grade on which the buyer sets his price shall compare justly with the same grade as delivered by the farmer, so that a No. 1 wheat, on which the price is based out of the terminal, shall not be a poorer No. 1 wheat than that which the farmer has delivered." By request James Robinson, of the Board of Grain Commissioners, addressed the convention and went very fully into the whole question of grading. After Mr. Robinson's speech the debate was adjourned. A resolution was passed at this session asking that the provincial government be requested to increase the funds of the farm loan board to take care of new applications for loans.

Evening

An exceedingly interesting feature of the evening session was an address by W. R. Leslie, superintendent of Morden Experimental Farm, on Fruit Growing and Ornamental Tree Planting on the Prairies. Mr. Leslie told the story of what had been done to naturalize fruits and to beautify farms in the prairie provinces by the language of pictures, which he said was the universal language. He showed splendid samples of cherries, plums, apples, raspberries, strawberries and melons, grown on the prairies, and in a series of pictures showed the building of a beautiful farm home with fine grounds and orchards from the sod shack of the settler on the bleak prairie.

Following Mr. Leslie, C. S. Hallman spoke on Sweet Clover, and in detail went into the uses and the proper cultivation of this crop.

Senate Reform was the subject of an

Continued on Page 32

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 4, 1925

Mr. McKenzie's Death

In the passing of Roderick McKenzie the West loses one of its most useful pioneer citizens, and one of the fathers of the organized farmers' movement in Canada. Though he had passed middle life when the grain growers of the prairies rose in revolt, yet he threw himself into the movement with the vigor of youth, and for over 20 years was always found on the firing line. It was only when he had passed the "three-score-and-ten" milestone that failing strength forced him to retire from active service and leave to younger hands the task of carrying on.

Mr. McKenzie was one of those dauntless and unselfish spirits who gave his best to the service of his fellow men. Coming to this country before the advent of the railways, he was intimately acquainted with the struggles of the early settlers, and because of that experience was peculiarly fitted for his appointed task. As secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association (now the United Farmers of Manitoba), he travelled all over the province urging upon the farmers the need of organization. His arguments, buttressed by a wealth of facts and figures, were convincing to his hearers, and steadily the organization grew. None labored more unceasingly in building up the organization whose achievements have meant so much to the rural west.

In every branch of the organized farmers activities Mr. McKenzie played his part, and played it well. He was not only secretary of the Manitoba association, but editor of *The Guide* in its early years, director of the Grain Growers Grain Company (now United Grain Growers Ltd.), secretary for a time and later vice-president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and in each capacity he made an outstanding contribution to the cause. He had a definite objective in all his work, namely, to improve the economic status of agriculture. He was a keen student of economic questions, and in his many presentations of the farmers' case before governments and public bodies, he compelled recognition of a situation not fully realized, and consequently neglected.

The cause of agriculture has had few, if any, more zealous and untiring missionaries. From the Atlantic to the Pacific he carried the gospel of organization, and everywhere encouraged farmers to have a greater respect for their own calling, and through organized effort to command a greater respect from other classes. Serious and earnest he gave little time to the lighter side of life, and had no use for the frills. In his public addresses he never attempted flights of oratory, but piled fact upon fact in unanswerable argument. He had an abiding faith in the future of this prairie country as a home for a prosperous and contented people. He saw that its economic disadvantages were largely the result of "man's inhumanity to man," and it was these injustices that he set himself to correct. He was unwearying in the work, never discouraged, and never acknowledging defeat even when the future looked dark. His was the true spirit of the pioneer, and he lived to see goodly fruit from the seeds which he planted. Roderick McKenzie's name must be inscribed in a prominent place on the honor roll of those who served well their fellow men. His life was, and will remain, an inspiration to those of younger generations on the farms of this country, and will call many others into unselfish service.

The U.F.A. Convention

The annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta has achieved a reputation for the intense interest in public questions displayed by the delegates. The recent convention sustained well that reputation. A financial statement showing a surplus, a report of successful wheat pool operation, and an improvement in membership, gave encouragement for future development. On those questions within the range of actual experience the discussions brought out a wealth of valuable information, and frequently gave a close up view of farm life, and revealed its influence upon the individual. This is one of the important contributions made by farmer conventions to that body of public opinion which moulds national development.

On some other questions, however, the discussion was not enriched by the intimate knowledge or personal experience of delegates, and the public may wonder to what extent decisions of the convention on questions of a highly technical character are reflections of opinion in the country, or would be supported by a referendum of the membership. Take for example the resolution on rural credits: This provides for an issue of currency by the Dominion government to provincial governments on the security of provincial bonds, the provincial government to lend the money so obtained to farmers on first mortgage security up to 50 per cent. of the appraised value of the land. The convention passed this resolution without a word of criticism; three speakers supported the resolution. Yet it involves a revolution in the country's financial system, it places enormous responsibilities and obligations on the provincial governments, and would most certainly vitally affect the credit of the whole Dominion. Without going into the proposal in detail it is apparent that no provincial government would so pledge its credit, and one is justified in asking if the convention would have passed the resolution had all that it means been explained, and the position in which it placed the provincial government and the U.F.A. members of the legislature, and the Dominion parliament, made clear to the delegates.

The political resolution passed on the last day of the convention was another example of how things should not be done if a united front is to be maintained by the association. That was made clear enough by the rejection of the resolutions dealing with the dues of the association. The resolution of the day before, and the very manifest relief of the delegates at the amicable settlement of a deplorable break in their ranks, should have been enough; the rest might well have been left to the members and their constituencies. The passing of the resolution on Friday, simply opened a wound that had been healed the day before.

A highly-interesting feature of the convention was the reports on the various pooling projects that are being promoted in the province, the dairy, cattle and egg and poultry pools, to which the convention added by asking the wheat pool management to organize a coarse grains pool. The convention approved of all that had been done in the launching of these projects, and it is evident that within the next few months there will be a great extension of the pooling system to the marketing of farm produce in the province.

The farm women's conventions in all three provinces are most inspiring, and none

more so than that of the U.F.W.A. The farm women have developed great capabilities in conducting their own conventions, and are bringing to the front many gifted women who are doing a noble work in public service particularly in matters largely neglected by organizations of men. The questions of education, public health, child welfare, legal status of women, divorce, etc., have been given greater prominence by the contributions of the organized farm women. To them the franchise means responsibility, and they have well demonstrated their equality with men in their fitness to exercise the full powers of citizenship.

A Cash Value

A large number of farmers who settled on the open prairie and afterwards built up good shelter-belts and wind-breaks of trees around their homes, were asked to place a cash value on their plantations. The estimates ran from \$500 to as high as \$4,000, showing at least that in the opinion of the owners the tree plantation had a tangible cash value. Whether or not the actual estimates were accurate, undoubtedly a good tree plantation increases considerably the selling value of a farm, and more and more will this fact become outstanding. Many people rushed to this country twenty years ago to make their fortunes growing wheat on cheap virgin land, hoping to return to their native country and enjoy their hastily-gathered wealth. Today, the people here and those coming are interested in home building to a greater extent than ever before in the history of the prairies. This fact is what gives the high cash value to a good tree plantation. Nothing contributes more to a home than beautiful trees.

Those who were asked of the benefits derived from their plantations mentioned that their buildings were warmer in winter and cooler in summer, that soil-drifting was curbed considerably, and that snow held in the winter gave clear yards and additional moisture in spring and summer. Many told of excellent fruit and flower gardens, and all appreciated the beauty and companionship of their trees.

Those farmers who have good tree plantations have also found plenty of time to take care of their regular farming operations. Time can be found for doing those things that are necessary. Each year means a year lost or a year gained. Every farmer who puts in an application during the next three weeks to the Forestry Station, Indian Head, Sask., will be able to get free trees to start his plantation next year. In planning for future development and improvement nothing is more important than planting some trees around the homestead.

The War on Rust

The forces engaged in the fight against grain rust have decided to call out horse, foot and artillery, in a determined effort to exterminate the enemy. Dr. J. H. Grisdale, deputy minister of agriculture, announced in Winnipeg, last week, that plans were well under way for the erection of a new building and greenhouses for rust research work on the Manitoba Agricultural College grounds, where sufficient land has been set aside for the purpose. The technical and semi-technical staff of 12 members is to be increased and eventually doubled. The universities of the prairie provinces as well as the departments of agriculture are co-

ordinating their efforts with the assistance of the Research Council of Canada. A staff of breeders will be set to work to develop varieties of wheat that will be immune to rust. The barberry and buckthorn—those friends of rust—will be entirely eradicated from Manitoba and Saskatchewan, in fact there are very few of them left now. Technical experts will also study the biological forms of wheat rust and the different phases in the growth of the fungus. The efforts of this organization will not be confined to wheat rust alone, but to oat rust as well.

It is gratifying to learn that such comprehensive efforts to combat the rust evil are being undertaken so promptly. The farmers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan have lost into the hundreds of millions of dollars through rust damage, and that has meant a serious drawback to the general prosperity of the country. No effort should be spared in gathering together the best authorities on the rust problem that can be found anywhere. Their services and the expense of their operations, even though extensive, will be but minor items when compared with the enormous loss sustained at the hands of the enemy which they are to rout. No very great progress has been made towards the control of rust, and it would be unwise to hold out hopes of immediate freedom from its ravages, but the proposal in hand follows along the right line. Science has won many a great victory in the past, and we expect to see it win another here on the prairie.

The Income Tax

Another delegation from Ontario waited upon the federal government last week, urging that the income tax be reduced to the same rates as now prevail in the United States. Steady pressure is being exerted on the government to lower the income tax rates, more particularly since Congress lowered the American rates. The chief arguments being used by the advocates of reduction are that higher rates in Canada will deter American capital from coming into the country, and will drive our own Canadian people into the United States to escape the higher tax. Neither argument carries very much weight when subjected to careful scrutiny. Capital invested in Canada is not severely dealt with, not nearly so severely as the income of the individual. The idea that American capital is being kept out of Canada by taxes is not supported by concrete facts.

The suggestion that Canadians are being driven to the United States in order to escape the higher income tax in this country must emanate from people who have given little thought to the matter. The great bulk of those who leave Canada for the United States have not paid an income tax here, and are not likely to pay one over there for some years to come. Others go to definite employment where the weight of the income tax is a minor item. Those who pay any substantial income tax in Canada are engaged in business of a character which returns them a large income, and even though they would prefer lighter taxes it is not

possible to transfer their business and residence bodily to another country.

The real argument in favor of reduction in the income tax is that nobody likes to pay it, in fact very few enjoy paying taxes of any kind, but the fact must not be overlooked that the government needs the revenue and can only collect it from those who have the wherewithal to pay it. There is no man in Canada today paying an income tax unless he has an income. To whatever extent the income tax is reduced the loss in revenue must be made up by taxation on consumption which will levy toll upon every consumer. This is the point which must be kept in mind, namely, the welfare of the people generally. While the income tax schedules may need some readjustment, the rich should not be allowed leniency simply because they are rich, nor should the poor be burdened because their social and economic influence is comparatively unimportant.

Editorial Notes

We are offering \$10 as a prize for the best article contributed by any senator during the next month on the subject: Why the Senate Should be Reformed. The senators should know a lot about this subject, and we are looking for some valuable contributions.

Of course it is a bit chilly, when the thermometer gets to 35 below, but it helps a lot to remember that we will have strawberries in July.



U.F.A. Board of Directors for 1925

Back row, left to right—J. K. Sutherland, Hanna (Acadia); H. O. Bruden, Vegreville (Vegreville); H. F. Spencer, Parkland (Macleod); Geo. H. Biggs, Elnora (Red Deer). Second row, left to right—H. C. McDaniel, Whittla (Medicine Hat); A. Rafn, Bon Accord (Athabasca); A. F. Altken, Moyerton (Battle River); W. F. Bredin, Bredin (Peace River, North); S. Lunn, Pincher Creek; G. E. Roose, Camrose (Camrose); Donald Sinclair, Vulcan (Bow River). First row, left to right—Geo. Bevington, Winterburn; S. S. Sears, Nanton; Mrs. R. B. Gunn, New Lindsay, president, U.F.W.A.; H. W. Wood, Carstairs, president; Mrs. F. E. Wyman, Baintree; Mrs. J. W. Field, Widewater; H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Crossfield, vice-president. Sitting on floor, left to right—S. J. Ewing, Irricana (East and West Calgary); C. Jensen, Magrath (Lethbridge); A. R. Brown, Westlock (Peace River South); E. R. Rasmussen, Wetaskiwin (Wetaskiwin); G. Storie, North Edmonton (East and West Edmonton).

G. F. EDWARDS' ADDRESS

Farmers' movement must preserve united front---Real separatists those who insist on maintenance of ill-balanced national policy---Problem of the hour bringing work and worker together

ALTHOUGH many farmers in Saskatchewan made a considerable profit on their year's operations, declared President G. F. Edwards in his address at the 24th annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, there were many in the province who were set back financially owing to the adverse conditions. The upward trend in the price of wheat, however, would mitigate some of the distress and he expressed the opinion that "the wheat pool method of marketing has evidently had a very beneficial effect insofar as stabilizing the market and holding up the price is concerned and is an illustration of the value of centralized co-operative marketing."

Mr. Edwards pointed out that human progress has never been rapid, but has been by the process of slow but steady evolution and not revolution, and that "a considerable period may some times elapse without any spectacular results becoming apparent because of or through" the activities of the organization. It was by steady persistence and not by spasmodic efforts that progress was made.

Dealing with the necessity of maintaining a united front in the farmers' movement, Mr. Edwards said:

"The past year has been very fruitful of results insofar as our Association is concerned, largely because of the educational work that has gone on since its organization. We have had a great year, but there is a tremendous task which lies ahead, and that is to link up the existing farmers' organizations in one united whole, bringing about a condition in which we shall be able to move forward as a unit to the accomplishment of what we have had in mind all through the years, and that is—the bringing about of such conditions in the agricultural industry that we, our wives and families can have a larger, fuller life, and be free from the nightmare of a burden of debt that, in spite of our best efforts, in so many cases, seems impossible to liquidate. There is a clearly defined field for all the commercial institutions which we have created. There is no necessity at all for any conflict between them. Each can render a certain service and can fit into a very complete whole. We must not allow any feelings we may have of resentment or bitterness to warp our judgment, and influence, or stampede us, into duplicating machinery and ignoring the machinery we have available, which we can utilize for the creation and maintenance of one of the biggest co-operative endeavors in the whole world. If we approach this problem in a spirit of toleration and a real desire to solve it, undoubtedly it can be solved."

Imperative Need of Harmony

Continuing, he said: "It will be nothing short of a tragedy if we cannot continue to find and keep common ground with the farm organizations all over Canada. To divide ourselves into hostile or semi-hostile groups will inevitably result in serious injury to the whole farmers' movement. We farmers in Saskatchewan have led the way for the other provinces in organization matters, and the success achieved along many lines of endeavor has been an inspiration to farmers in other countries. Let us not destroy what we have created, but rather let us use our utmost endeavors to get every farmer and farmer's wife in Saskatchewan united in one strong, well-supported organization."

Referring to the factors which enter into the economics of farming, Mr. Edwards stated:

"There are so many factors which enter into the question of the profitability or unprofitability of farming that one can only attempt to outline the most important ones. We, in the West, believe that we have never been fairly treated by the governments of Canada, irrespective of party, in connection with the fiscal policy of the country for the last 40 years. The policy, which has been misnamed 'the national policy,' has been based upon the assumption that the thing of prime importance in Canada has been to develop manufacturing industries, whether natural to this country or not, and that, to accomplish this object, it has been justifiable to place burdens upon the agricultural industry under the assumption that it could bear them. The history of the development of the western provinces and the condition which prevails now, with the great burden of debt resting upon the shoulders of the farmers which is so discouraging to many that they are leav-

ing the farm, is a proof of the fact that the so-called 'national policy' has not been in any sense a national one, but a sectional one, and a very short-sighted one indeed. Canada's greatest need at the present time is that the primary industries should be profitable, and, to that end, all hampering restrictions and disabilities that can be removed from them should be removed.

A Danger to National Unity

"The protective tariff is one of these hampering disabilities, and we, in the West, cannot stress too strongly the absolute necessity of a downward revision of the tariff on all the instruments of production and the necessities of life. We were promised this previous to last election, but there has been a very meagre attempt made to implement those promises. Even last session the reductions that took place were not much of a factor in reducing production costs, as the farmers at the present time are not buying any large quantities of agricultural machinery. But if there had been an all-round reduction it would have had a very beneficial effect on the farming occupation. The situation that this 'un-national' policy has brought about in the West is very serious indeed, as it is difficult to maintain that feeling of national unity we should have, if the governments of Canada grant privileges to one class or section of the country which are a distinct detriment to other classes or sections, without any compensating advantage coming to the latter. There never has been, and apparently never will be, any advantage that can accrue to the Western country to compensate for the increased price they have to pay for all their goods because of the short-sighted tariff policy of the governments of Canada. We, in the West, have a right to insist upon equity and fair play, and I should like to point out this fact that sentimental attachments and ties, however strong they may be, cannot indefinitely stand the strain of economic injustice. Undoubtedly Canada should be able to work out its destiny better as a united country than as one split up into different sections, and I do not believe that the West has any desire to break away from Eastern Canada if we can only have fair play and equality of treatment. It is not those who are pointing out the danger to confederation of the present sectional, short-sighted fiscal policy who are the enemies of Canada, but rather they who are pressing for the continuation of a policy which, if continued, inevitably spells 'separation.'"

The farmers of Western Canada, Mr. Edwards said, are having a very difficult time to recover their position financially and were endeavoring to cut down their expenses in every possible manner, as well as trying to reduce the cost of distribution through co-operative marketing. They had a right to expect that the federal government would not impose any more tax burdens upon them and would maintain a policy looking towards the reduction of taxation. He deprecated the efforts that were being made by some manufacturing concerns to secure tariff increases and he also registered a protest against the reciprocal trade arrangement with Australia, which, he said, "involves a higher duty on raisins that we all use, solely in order to benefit a few manufacturers." "Reciprocal trade agreements," he said, "should never be brought about by an increase in duty, but by an arrangement to lower or remove duties on goods coming in in exchange for the same concession for articles of export."

Breaking a Sacred Contract

Very great resentment, Mr. Edwards stated, has been aroused in the West by the abrogation of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement, which "should have been regarded as a sacred, binding contract, and the course of the government," he said, "should be to take the matter of the agreement out of the hands of the Supreme Court, thus restoring the supremacy of parliament and at the next session of the parliament of Canada so word the act that there shall be no ambiguity in it."

In connection with the Hudson Bay Railway, Mr. Edwards stated that there was a growing feeling in the West that eastern interests would not be fair either in connection with tariff policy or transportation matters and that was one reason why the Hudson Bay Railway had not been completed. It had been a political promise and broken political promises had done a great deal to weaken the confidence of the people of the country in politicians and lower the standard of political life in the country. "The present government of Canada," he said, "is morally bound to complete the Hudson Bay Railway immediately as we have been promised it; our lands have been set aside to pay for it; we have a right to expect it and sorely need the reduction in transportation costs it would bring about."

In connection with rural credits, Mr. Edwards hoped that the government of Canada would act upon Dr. Tory's report



George F. Edwards

Re-elected unanimously as president S.G.G.A. for 1925.

and "assist in inaugurating some farm loan scheme which will be adequate to the need and enable farmers to borrow money at reasonable rates of interest repayable over a long term of years."

Mr. Edwards protested against the current idea that the country should "get back to the conditions that prevailed before the war." Something better was needed. "It is impossible," he said "to keep educated people satisfied with inequitable social conditions brought about by legislation which in too many cases has been influenced by those who are wealthy and who have benefited by special privileges conferred by legislation." The safeguarding of the health of the people, he said, demanded more attention than it had been given to it by governments. "People can be happy, contented and useful citizens of society without very much education," he said, "but no one can be happy if suffering from some physical disability that makes life a burden, nor can they render their proper contribution to the welfare of the whole. Necessary medical and surgical attention should be the inherent right of every citizen."

New Wine in Old Bottles

"Pre-war conditions will never satisfy the great mass of mankind, nor should they satisfy them. The capitalistic industrial system," he continued, "has solved the production problem, but not the distribution problem. The farmers could do a great deal in helping to solve this problem by co-operation in both selling and buying, but the government must also assist by reducing freight and interest rates and reducing the tariff. The human race had achieved some wonders in practical science, but there were still people starving to death because

they could not get sufficient food, not because they won't work, not because they are not able, but because a faulty distribution system doesn't keep the wheels of industry running all the time; the worker and the work were not linked up together. The greatest economic problem of the age was to find a way of bringing the worker and the work together and keeping them together."

Our Greatest Problem

"There is no necessity of having recurring periods of depression, and a great number of mankind living on the border line of starvation. The greatest problem confronting our civilization is not to determine whether the theory of relativity is correct, but to find a way of keeping the wheels of industry busy all the time, so that the needs of mankind may be supplied, and that every worthy citizen may be assured of work at decent wages to provide himself and family with fair living conditions. This is not an impossible task if we devote the same ingenuity to it, and the same concentration of purpose, that we have in developing our present industrial system. This problem must be solved. It cannot be solved by creating class antagonisms. It can only be solved by the co-operation of people of like ideals in all classes of society, and there are people of similar ideals in all walks of life."

"Canada should be in the forefront of human progress. We are a new nation, and should not be hampered by the limitations that surround countries which are bound by traditions. We should be blazing new trails, and developing national ideals. If someone points out a line along which we should proceed and which has not been tried before, he is labelled by some unsavory name, and is execrated by some sections of the press. We have a country of unbounded wealth and illimitable possibilities, and yet we have slums in our cities, and slums that are equal to, if not worse than them, on the prairie. We have untouched natural resources, and yet productive enterprises are so unprofitable owing to the burdens imposed upon them by the conferring of special privileges that people are leaving the productive enterprises discouraged." In conclusion, he said:

"It is possible for the members of our association to make a great contribution to their own and to the national welfare. Progress has been made in the past because common people have felt the pressure of unjust economic conditions and have taken steps to bring about some remedy. A great lesson that we, as farmers, need to learn is that only as we become more intelligent citizens can we make faster progress, and also that the only guarantee of permanent progress is intelligent citizenship. It does not seem possible to create and maintain intelligent citizenship through attachment to a political party, as no provision has been made or apparently can be made for maintaining an organization between elections that will impel people to get together to discuss public problems. The greatest contribution that our association has made to the welfare of ourselves and of humanity is not the dollars and cents that we have saved by co-operative buying and selling, but the fact that our locals, through the discussion of public problems and questions, have created a more intelligent citizenship, and we must never lose sight of this most important feature of our association activities."

"Possibly our greatest lack is a sense of responsibility and realization of the fact that each one of us has a part to play and a contribution to make to the welfare of our agricultural community and also towards placing the political and industrial life of Canada upon a higher plane. We all desire that progress shall be made, and we all long for a fuller life, a little more leisure for ourselves and wives to become acquainted with the best that the world has produced in literature and art and the things that make for culture and refinement, but too often we fail to realize that there is a function which nobody but ourselves can perform as well, and that, if we are ever going to have more ideal living conditions, it will be because the individuals that compose human society develop a keener sense of responsibility and a greater willingness to sacrifice something to make progress and better living conditions possible."

"First of all we need ideals, then the willingness to work out the realization of those ideals."

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S.G.G.A. Trading Report

About 60 debenture holders attended the annual meeting of the trading department of the S.G.G.A., which preceded the opening of the general convention on January 27. The financial statement, showing a net profit of \$1,433.56, was adopted. A resolution from the board in connection with re-organizing the department led to a lengthy discussion, which ended in the convention passing a resolution asking the board to give the matter of re-organization special consideration during the year, and to report to locals the result of their deliberations two months prior to the next convention, so that the locals could study the recommendations and instruct their delegates to the convention accordingly. W. J. Orchard subsequently resigned and was succeeded by W. J. Brummitt. W. H. Beesley and W. J. Orchard were re-elected representatives of the debenture holders on the general executive of the association.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the Year Ending December 31, 1924.

AUDITORS' REPORT

January 22, 1925.

The President and Members,
Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association
Limited, Regina, Sask.

Gentlemen:

We beg to report that we have completed our audit of the books and accounts of your Association for the year ended December 31, 1924, and hereby certify that the Financial Statements herewith attached are correct and in accordance with the books.

We have verified the various Bank Balances and have examined the securities held, all of which we found to be in order.

All required information and all necessary assistance has been received in connection with the audit and the books have been well and accurately kept.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
GLADWELL, WILSON & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

BALANCE SHEET

Assets	
Current Assets:	
Cash on Hand and at Bank.....	\$ 16,433.21
Accounts Receivable.....	\$ 64,209.04
Bills Receivable.....	52,843.32
	\$117,052.36
Less Reserve for Bad Debts 7,000.00	
	110,052.36
Advance to Organization Dept.....	3,252.19
Inventory Saleable Merchandise.....	15,493.91
Total Current Assets.....	\$145,231.67
Fixed Assets:	
Office Furniture and Equipment....	4,002.47
Deferred Assets:	
Flax Fibre Sale Rights.....	\$1,801.81
Stationery and Postage.....	1,038.18
	2,839.99
	\$152,074.13
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable.....	\$ 41,078.79
Canadian Bank of Commerce:	
Discounted Drafts.....	10,927.51
Outstanding Cheques ..	12,260.58
	23,188.09
Total Current Liabilities	\$ 64,266.88
Capital Liability:	
Debentures Series A paid] up.....	\$ 525.00
Debentures Series B paid up.....	41,550.16
Debentures Series C Sub.....	\$226,750.00
Less Unpaid 70,519.08	
Series C paid up.....	156,230.92
Total Debentures paid up.....	\$198,306.08
Less Impairment Jan. 1, 1924.....	\$111,932.39
Deduct Profit 1924.....	1,433.56
	110,498.83
	\$7,807.25
	\$152,074.13

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS

Revenue	
By Gross Profit from Trading.....	\$14,627.68
By Commissions.....	109.47
By Interest.....	3,447.63
	\$18,184.78

Expenditure	
Salaries.....	\$ 9,106.23
Postage.....	947.30
General Expense.....	843.07
Office Rent.....	682.98
Stationery.....	751.17
Travelling Expense.....	348.55
Warehouse Rent.....	480.00
Depreciation of Fixed Assets.....	788.81
Telegraph and Telephone.....	89.97
Light and Power.....	18.82
Exchange.....	15.92
	\$14,072.82
Amount written off Flax Fibre Account.....	600.72
Bad Debts written off.....	2,077.68
	\$16,751.22
Balance Net Profit Carried to Impairment Account.....	1,433.56
	\$18,184.78



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OLD TIME COOKERY

Recipes used by great-grandmother—How they did things in the past

By MARY H. GRASSICK

STELLA, a bride of this year was going to give her first large family party. She wanted to have a perfectly scrumptious menu, but with her limited purse and more limited knowledge of cooking she was finding it rather hard to arrange for.

"I wish I lived a hundred years ago," she exclaimed petulantly. "They did not have to bother their heads about salads and creams and so much stuff then." "What did they eat then?" I asked. "Oh, I don't know, meats and plain things I suppose," was the vague reply. I happened to know differently. My great-grandmother was a famous cook among the gentry in England, 125 years ago. The only article of hers that has reached me is the cook book she then used, and what do I find in it? Recipes for everything we use today. Meats, jellies, salads, pickles, cakes, jams, puddings, and many other things. It apparently required just as great a variety of food to satisfy their appetites then as now. Indeed the menus suggested for dinners, luncheons and parties are much more elaborate than those we serve now.

The first few pages are devoted to Miscellaneous Observations for the use of the Mistress of a Family, and one of the first of these reads as follows: "There was a time when ladies knew nothing beyond their own family affairs, but in the present day there are many who know nothing about them." Ye gods! and this over 100 years ago. We thought from the way our parents talk that it was only among the present generation that such conditions prevailed.

In looking over the pages I found many of the recipes quite as good as those in our modern cook-books. For instance, a few years ago a friend found mushrooms galore in a near-by valley. He brought me great baskets full of them, and in the old English cook-book I found much nicer ways of pickling and making catsup of them than in the newer ones. There are many splendid meat recipes. True, there are some we might not care for. Calves' and pigs' ears stuffed, are spoken of as dainties, and again, to make meat pie of beef that "will eat as well as venison" let the meat hang for several days, then pound well and sprinkle with sugar and a glass of wine. Let it lie for five days more. Or to make mutton "eat like venison" pick a very stale woodchuck or snipe, cut it in pieces and simmer with as much unseasoned gravy as you will want. Strain and serve in the dish. Today we prefer our beef and mutton fresh though it may not "eat like venison."

Of soups there is no end. They are made of fish, flesh or fowl, and apparently there is nothing growing in either the animal or vegetable kingdom that cannot be utilized in soup. Many of them are excellent. Perhaps some of the Scotch readers would like to try the following:

Scotch Cockie Leckie

Stew a large fowl or marrow bone, and two or three pounds of beef, with two or three Scotch pints of water and the white ends of two or three dozen leeks, cut in pieces. Just before serving add half-a-pound of prunes and serve with the soup.

I had some difficulty in finding out how much a Scotch pint was, but in another part of the book it is explained that a Scotch pint equals two quarts.

Another recipe is for "Portable Soup," and as we read it we realize how much more convenient things are now. "Portable Soup" is simply a condensed soup, for use when camping or

picnicking. Where we would take a few tins of condensed soup or some bouillon cubes, they had to prepare their own. The soup was made in the usual way and was boiled for eight hours, stirring it steadily. It was then poured into a dish which was placed in a pan of water over the fire (a primitive double boiler) and boiled for many hours until thick and ropy. This was then poured into tiny cups to harden. When cold the cakes were placed on a piece of flannel to dry for some days and were then packed into a canister. To prepare the soup a cake of this was dissolved in hot water.

Of puddings and pies there is an endless variety, both sweet and savory. Perhaps some one would like to try this:

Herb Pudding

Pick two handfuls

of parsley leaves from the stems, half the quantity of spinach, two hearts of lettuce, a large handful of mustard and cress, a few leaves of white beet, a small handful of chives. Wash and boil all together for three minutes, drain and mash very fine. Mix well and add salt and pepper. Have ready a batter made of an ounce of flour, a pint of thin cream and two eggs. Stir this into the herbs and cover with a good crust. This pudding has much the flavor of omelette.

Cakes are many and rich, but the making of them was a laborious process. Invariably the eggs were beaten one-half or sometimes an hour. No doubt their egg-beaters were but two or three-tined forks, so the long time would be needed. They frosted their cakes too. Here is a recipe for icing a fruit cake.

Icing for Fruit Cake

Beat the whites of 20 fresh eggs, then by degrees beat in a pound of double refined sugar sifted through a lawn sieve. Mix these well in a deep earthen pan, add orange flower water and a piece of fresh lemon peel. Of the former enough to flavor and no more. Whisk it for three hours, till the mixture is thick and white, then with a thin broad bit of board spread it all over the top and sides. Set in a cool oven an hour to harden.

There are scores of recipes for fancy drinks, some indeed so strong that they can scarcely be called fancy. Perhaps it would not be well to give them here. Some recipes which call for 400 pounds of raisins and a gallon of the best brandy, and must not be used until at least a year old, are not safe to talk about these days.

Yes, and there are toilet recipes too. Perhaps some of the girls would like to try this:

Salve for Chapped Lips

Put a quarter of an ounce of ben-jamin, storax and spermaceti, two pennyworth of alkanet root, a large juicy apple chopped, a bunch of black grapes bruised, a quarter of a pound of unsalted butter, and two ounces of bees-wax into a new tin saucepan. Simmer gently until the wax is dissolved, and then strain it through linen. When cold melt it again, and pour it into small pots or boxes, or if to make cakes, use the bottom of teacups.

These few examples show that food today is not dissimilar to that of a century ago. The main difference lies in the speed with which modern meals are prepared. Where is the farmer's wife who has strength or time to spend three hours whisking an icing? Then, too, recipes are more carefully proportioned today and demand accurate measurements. Utensils are constructed so that the preparation of meals may go forward as rapidly as possible. Taking it all in all, housekeeping is not as complicated as it was a century ago.

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CURING SICK CHAIRS

What to do with run-down furniture—Ways of fixing seats

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

WHEN a chair shows signs of wearing out it is good policy to give it a course of treatment before the condition becomes any worse. This applies to rungs, legs and backs, but especially to seats which often give way first. The lives of cane-seated chairs can be lengthened by putting in an ordinary perforated ply-wood seat, secured from any hardware store. To remove the old cane, turn the chair upside down on a box, and with a sharp knife cut through the loops on the under side. Then lift off the old seat, clean out the dust that has collected, remove any tacks and if there is no rabbit, chisel out a narrow groove about three-quarters of an inch wide and one-eighth of an inch deep, as shown in the illustration (upper left.) Cut the ply-wood to fit the space exactly, using a very fine saw—an ordinary coarse one would split it. Smooth the edges with a wood-file and then sandpaper them. Nail the plywood securely in position with brass-headed tacks about a quarter of an inch from the edge and two inches apart. In order to get the best wear from this type of seat it should be varnished from time to time on both sides and in the perforations. This forms a coating that protects the wood from wear and from the drying influence of the air which sometimes causes the thin layers to separate.

Upholstered Seat

If desired a broken cane chair can be upholstered in the same way as many dining chairs. Remove the old material and on the underside tack on rows of the best grade of webbing (left centre). Lay the first strip in the middle, so that there will be equal spacing between the others on either side. Upon the way the webbing is stretched and tacked depends to a large extent the durability of the seat. Fold over about an inch of the end of the roll of webbing and secure with 10-ounce tacks, near the centre of the rail. Five tacks will hold it in place. Stretch this tightly across, using the webbing-stretcher (as in left-centre) and making the webbing as taut as possible. While the stretcher is still in place, put in about four tacks to hold the webbing. Remove the stretcher, cut off the webbing an inch beyond the frame or rail, turn over and drive in three more tacks to give added strength. Lay additional strands in the same way not more than half an inch apart, spacing them evenly and using the stretcher each time. Then lay more strands at right angles, weaving them in and out and stretching as before.

If you do not happen to possess a webbing-stretcher you can easily make one by smoothing a block of wood 7 x 3½ x ¼ inches (see lower left). In one end drive nails half an inch apart and then file the heads to sharp points. Use it in the way indicated (left centre), pressing

downward until the webbing is taut. Always fold the free edge of webbing around the other end of the stretcher to protect the chair. On top of these strands lay a piece of burlap large enough to cover the webbing, leaving sufficient to make a narrow turning. Fold the raw edge underneath and tack with 4-ounce tacks. Stretch the burlap smoothly but not so tightly as to place a strain upon it.

Putting in Stuffing

Turn the chair right side upwards and on top of the webbing place tow or moss well picked over, packing the layers evenly but slightly higher in the middle. Curled horse-hair is ideal for the purpose if you can get it from an upholstering firm, but moss or tow is a fairly good substitute. If nothing else is available try excelsior. Over the stuffing place a layer of factory cotton, tacking it to the rabbit edge. On top put an even layer of sheet wadding and cover it with the leather substitute, tacking it to the rabbit edge. Over this tack guimpe to match the covering, using broad headed tacks.

If desired tapestry or cretonne can be used for carrying out a color scheme in which case matching guimpe and tiny guimpe tacks are substituted. The backs of chairs can be done in the same way. Thin black canvas is used for finishing off the underpart of the seat and the back of the chair.

It is not a difficult job to cure an upholstered chair like the one in the top centre, despite the fact that it looks a wreck. A break-down of this type is usually due to the webbing giving way or to the springs losing their temper. When working with upholstered furniture there is usually considerable dirt, so spread a dust-sheet on the floor to avoid a mess. Invert the chair and rest it on a box or on another chair. Remove the canvas covering and have a look inside. With a screw driver pry out the tacks and take off the frayed or worn webbing. Then inspect the springs. It may be that there are too few to make the chair really comfortable or they may have lost their temper. If so put in more or replace the ones which are no longer of any use. Stitch or lash them in four places using twine and if possible a curved needle (upper right).

Holding Springs in Place

The next step is to put in new webbing as already described above, stretching each strip as taut as possible and pressing the springs into an upright position. From the outside stitch them securely to the webbing in four places with a needle and twine. The dotted lines show the twine after stitching (lower right). It is important that this be well done in order to prevent the springs from slipping. Cut a piece of black canvas large enough to cover the webbing and to allow for a turning. Tack in place. This work is not hard and repays you over and over again for the energy expended.



Steps in repairing worn-out chairs which are good for years of service if mended in time

POINTS ABOUT UNDERWEAR

Importance of fit—Good ventilation and protection for body

By ANNE DEANE

DID it ever occur to you that the appearance of a dress is affected by what you wear next to your skin? Perhaps not, but nevertheless it is a fact that a smart dress looks a positive wreck if underwear fits poorly. The tube-like silhouette of today demands undergarments that are glove-fitting and yet are well-proportioned to allow freedom of movement and circulation. In order to secure good lines there should be a minimum of gathers, bands and buttons. Combinations are undoubtedly the best selection, but if you prefer to wear a two-piece suit be sure that there is no bunchiness on top of the corset. Avoid bagginess and gathers if you want outer garments to look smart.

Not only is it important to have well-fitted underwear for the sake of appearance, but also on account of personal comfort. There is nothing so irritating as garments that wrinkle under the corsets or straps that slip off the shoulders. Properly designed underwear is constructed so that all parts are correctly proportioned. This prevents tightness in one region and bagginess in another. In the best sleeveless types the shoulder straps are cut so that they neither fall off nor appear at the neck of the dress.

Shape of the Neck

The shape of the collar or neck-line of dresses should be used as a guide when buying. Most styles today call for round, square or V-necks, so it is wise to select underwear suitable for all types. The top of a dress can be entirely marred by a high neck which has to be turned under and pinned. Not only is the effect spoiled by bulges, but the pins may come out at an awkward moment and allow the underwear to show. When driving, an extra scarf can take the place of a high-necked garment.

In buying it is well worth while to look out for reinforcements in the regions that will have to stand the hardest wear. A garment that lacks this extra strength is a poor investment and will not last as long as one properly constructed. It is a good plan to inspect seams, buttonholes and the general workmanship of underwear before making a purchase.

Bloomers which are almost a necessity in cold weather should be well cut so that there will be no bunchiness and yet sufficient room to be comfortable. The best types have properly shaped knees held in place by two or three rows of elastic.

Important though fit and workmanship are, the chief purpose of underwear is to keep the body warm—that is, to maintain an even temperature, to absorb moisture from the skin, and to let it evaporate as quickly as possible. This prevents chilling and clamminess. The warmest garment is not always the thickest and heaviest as some people imagine, but the one that holds air in its meshes. For this reason loosely-woven underwear is preferable to heavy board-like garments.

Wool is generally accepted as being the best fibre for underwear, because of its general structure, but much of its effectiveness depends on the way it is knitted. Then, too, if it is laundered carelessly the garment shrinks and the tiny pockets or meshes becomes closed. When this happens it does not keep the body as warm as loosely-knitted cotton underwear and does not provide such good ventilation.

To be hygienic, underwear must be able to keep the body dry by absorbing perspiration and letting it evaporate as quickly as possible. Wool absorbs moisture readily, but does not give it up rapidly, which accounts for woolen

garments feeling damp or steamy after heavy physical work. Owing to developments in modern methods of manufacture many people wear cotton underwear of the heavier weights in preference to all-wool garments. Mixtures of cotton and wool are also growing in popularity as the former prevents shrinking.

From this it is plain that the warmth of underwear depends to a large extent upon the way the fibre is

woven and upon its ability to absorb and allow moisture to evaporate. A shrunken woolen garment does not keep the body as comfortable as a loosely woven mixture of cotton and wool or even an all-cotton article. Artificial silk is now being combined with wool and cotton with great success.

Knitted Goods Best

Knitted goods are generally more satisfactory than woven materials for garments next to the skin, because they entangle more air within their meshes. This forms a layer which helps to hold body heat. Knitted articles absorb perspiration with greater ease.

At night undergarments should be hung so that they may dry perfectly while those worn at night should be well aired during the day. Never, on any account, should underwear be worn during the night as well as the day.

Much of the serviceability of underwear depends on the way it is laundered. In order to prevent shrinkage which closes up the air spaces made in knitting, rubbing must be avoided. Wool when immersed in warm water becomes very tender and if friction is used it "felts" or mats. This shortens the fibres and closes up the air spaces. Rubbing soap on soiled portions is bad policy, because the garment has to be rubbed to get rid of the soap again. Then shrinkage occurs. Soap jelly should be made for washing underwear, and should be added to the water until a rich suds is produced, then if the garment is squeezed rather than rubbed, there is less chance of felting. Soft water, of course should be used whenever possible.

Change in temperature is another thing that causes shrinkage. The tender fibres expand and contract with heat and cold and if changed from a warm washer to a cold rinse, felting occurs. Lukewarm water for cleansing and rinsing gives the best results. Woolen garments should neither be dried in a scorching sun nor be frozen for the reasons given above. The soap used is often responsible for shrinkage. Strong alkalies have a bad effect upon wooleens so only a very mild type should be employed.

Frequent Change Necessary

It is a matter of economy to change underwear frequently so that the soil may be removed without harming the fibres. When clothing is worn for a number of days it is often necessary to rub vigorously in order to cleanse it properly. From the standpoint of health it is very desirable to change as often as possible especially if doing heavy physical work, because the garment becomes saturated with perspiration.

Cotton underwear is much less worry than that made from wool. It can be rubbed if necessary without the slightest fear of shrinkage, and can be boiled regularly. Mixtures of cotton and wool are a good investment and give good service. It only remains for you to decide which type gives the best service.



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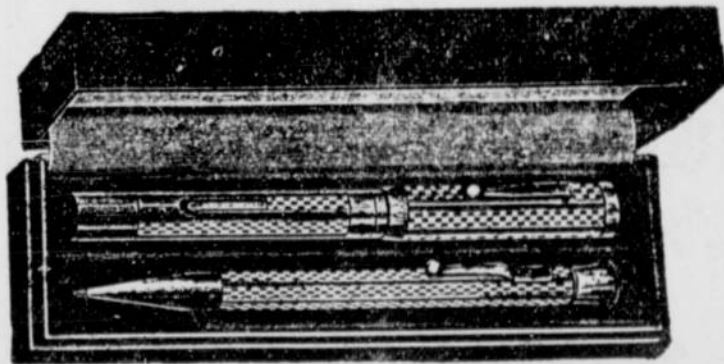
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AMPLIFYING SIGNALS

Construction of a vacuum tube and how it works

By W. B. CARTMEL, Radio Engineer

EVERYONE knows that radio is something which is run by electricity. To obtain an understanding of radio is much more difficult than to understand electricity, because radio is a very wonderful application of the most profound principles of electricity. For more than a hundred years scientific men have been extending our knowledge of electricity, but they were quite in the dark as to its nature until radio came along. Then they found that particles of electricity called electrons already exist in the tiny atoms that make up all substances. It has been known for two thousand years that electricity may be obtained by rubbing different substances, such as amber, jet, etc. You can sometimes get quite a spark by stroking a cat, and it is easy

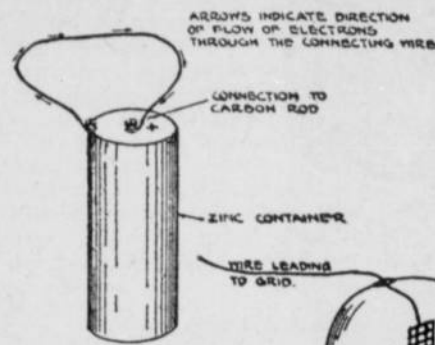


FIG. 1

to see that electricity exists in cat fur. The substances just referred to are all non-metals and were formerly known as electrics because it was easy to produce electricity from them. Substances known as metals behave quite differently in regard to electricity. In non-metals the tiny particles of electricity, or electrons, are very firmly attached to the atoms, while in the case of metals the electrons are more loosely attached. Some of them break loose and wander in between the atoms of the metal. It is for this reason that metals conduct currents of electricity easily, because a current of electricity in the metal consists of a flow of these electrons between the atoms. In an electric battery, when the chemicals act on one another, their molecules break up and electrons or particles of electricity flow out of the battery. Take, for instance, an ordinary dry cell. It consists of a piece of zinc and a piece of carbon with chemicals in between. The piece of zinc is made up into a can for holding the chemicals, and the carbon rod is placed in the centre. If the outer zinc can of a dry cell is joined to the inner carbon block by means of a wire or other piece of metal, electrons flow along the wire from the zinc into the carbon. What really happens is that the particles of electricity coming out of the battery flow out of the zinc into the wire and push along the other particles that are already in the wire and into the carbon electrode. (See figure 1). This always takes place whenever there is an electric current.

The Vacuum Tube

I am now going to explain about vacuum tubes used in radio, which led to our discovery of what electricity is. The early form of vacuum tube con-

sisted of an ordinary lamp with a few additions, as shown in figure 2. As we all know, the ordinary lamp consists of a glass globe from which all the air has been pumped, having within it a piece of very fine wire made of tungsten. We send a current of electricity through the tungsten, in other words we force electrons along the wire. In forcing along the electrons or particles of electricity they bump against the atoms of the metal of which the wire is made and heat it until white hot, when it gives out light. Now, whenever we heat a metal or any other substance sufficiently hot, particles of electricity or electrons fly out from it. It does not matter whether we do this by passing a current of electricity through it or by means of a gas flame. As soon as it becomes white hot, particles of electricity or electrons that are within the wire fly out in all directions. It may be asked, where do they all go when flying out from the wire or filament in an ordinary lamp? We have to admit that they only fly out for a little while until they fill the space within the lamp and cover the inner surface of the glass globe. These particles that fill the space within the lamp repel other particles back so that no more fly out except a few that replace some that were thrown back again to the filament



FIG. 2

from the inner surface of the glass bulb. Now, if we make a lamp with a metal plate sealed into it, the lamp having all the air pumped out as usual, and then connect a wire to the outer connections of the filament, particles of electricity flying from the heated filament within the lamp will land on the plate and then will flow back along the wire to the filament. A better action is obtained if we put a battery between the plate and the filament. The vacuum tube used in radio not only has a plate of metal in addition to the filament, but also a metal screen or gauze, or grid as it is called. A stronger signal will flow out from the plate than that which is brought on to the grid, thus giving us amplification. A modern type of radio vacuum tube, such as the peanut tube, differs from the above only in having a much more perfect vacuum than an ordinary lamp and in having a filament coated with certain chemicals which give out electrons at a lower temperature than the metal tungsten, and it is not necessary to heat the filament nearly so hot, a dull red heat being all that is required.

The Vacuum Tube Amplifier

Modern radio would be impossible without the vacuum tube, because it plays such a very important part in the transmitting station. One of the most important things that a vacuum tube does is to amplify or strengthen signals, but before describing their use in radio it may be advisable to explain about the way the vacuum tube amplifies the current in a telephone line. You know what happens when you speak into an ordinary telephone. First you take the receiver off the hook, which causes a current of electricity to flow through the transmitter. Then you speak into the transmitter mouthpiece and sound waves from the voice act on a metal diaphragm within the transmitter, causing it to vibrate. A steady current of electricity is flowing through the transmitter and the vibration of the diaphragm causes this steady current to

Continued on Page 19

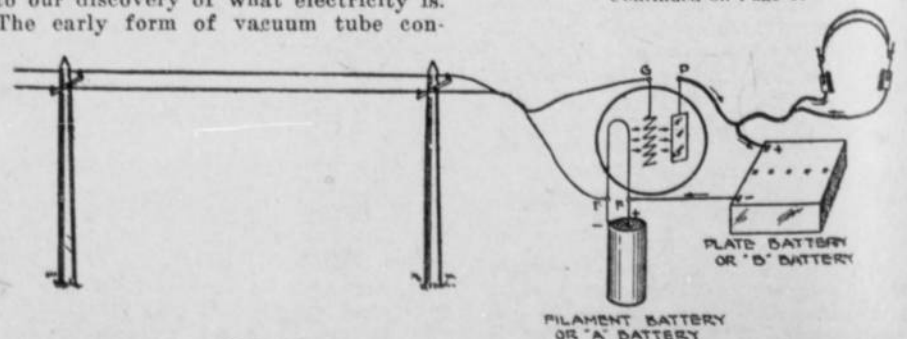


FIG. 3

INVENTIONS FOR THE HOME

Practical plans from prairie farms

Holder for Strainer

It is difficult for one person to hold a milk strainer and at the same time to pour the milk through into the bowl of the separator. I made a holder very easily at no expense, which has done away with much inconvenience. Take a length of very heavy wire, such as No. 9 or even heavier. Cut four pieces from this, judging the length according to the size of the milk-tank of the separator. Using a big pair of wire pinchers and a vise, twist the ends of two wires together for a couple of inches. On to the other end of one of these wires, twist the third wire in the same way. On to the free end of the third wire twist the fourth wire and finally twist the only remaining ends together. This will form a square with four projecting points. Shape it into a circle and if necessary give each point an extra twist until the circle is the right size for holding the strainer. Set the wire frame on top of the separator bowl and bend the four points down so that it cannot slide around. The strainer when put in this will stay firm, while both hands are being used for pouring in the milk.—H. H. S.



front of the window in the daytime and is easily pushed back at night.—Mrs. H. D. T.

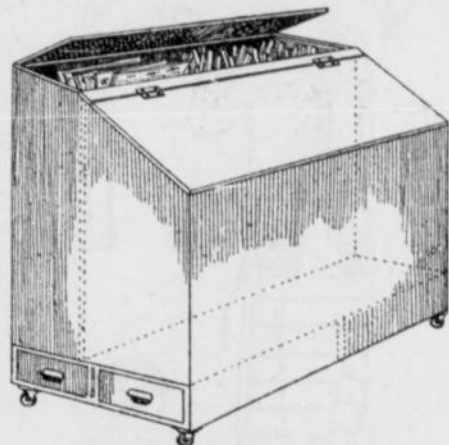
Editor's Note.—If the back of this stand were boarded up there would be less danger of the books or magazines on the shelves falling out.

Scrubbing Chariot

This little piece of equipment is a real convenience when scrubbing the floors. The bottom is made from a



piece of board 18 x 20 inches. For the sides two pieces 4 x 18 inches are needed, and for the back one piece 4 x 20 inches is required. Round off one end from each of the two side pieces and nail them to the bottom board. Fit the front piece to this and



nail to the bottom and sides. Screw four casters into the bottom and sandpaper the chariot before staining or painting. In order to make it comfortable, pad with excelsior or an old comforter and cover with burlap, securing it with brass headed tacks. To make it waterproof the pad should be covered with oil cloth.—Mrs. C. M.

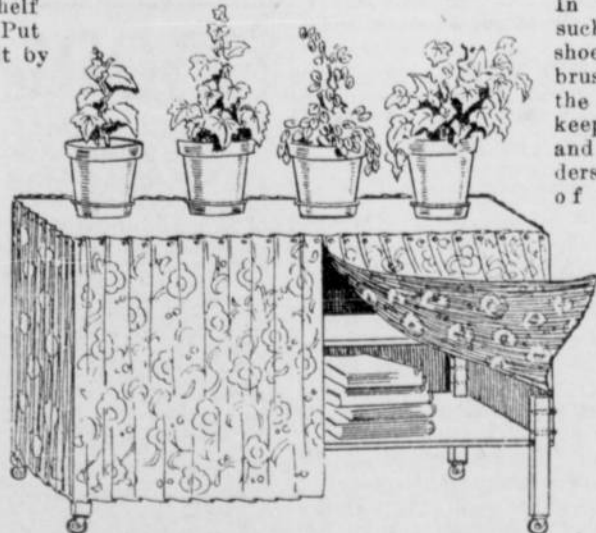
Editor's Note.—A soap-dish or holder can be tacked to the outside of the chariot at the left. An easy way to move the scrubbing pail is to make a small chariot for it. The board should be 15 inches

square and one inch thick, with an edge around three sides one and a half inches high. Either of these chariots can be stored more easily if hung up when not in use.

Useful Wood-box

We have what we believe to be one of the handiest and most convenient wood-boxes we have ever seen or used. At the back is a compartment for old newspapers and kindling, while in front the larger pieces of wood are kept. The lids keep the box tidy, each having two strong hinges. Underneath are two sets of drawers opening at either end.

In one we keep such things as shoe polishes and brushes, while at the other end we keep bath brick and scouring powders. When made of good lumber a box like this can be painted or stained to match the woodwork. Casters enable us to roll it to the door for filling with wood.—S. E. S.



Stand for Flower Pots

Many a housewife has a hard time saving her house plants from frost. If they are in the window all day she must move each one at night to a warmer place. This takes a little time and trouble. By using a strong packing-box or by making a strong box as shown in the illustration much time is saved. Take the front out of the box and make a shelf half way up. Put four legs on it by using four pieces of 2x2 lumber. If a piece of oil cloth is laid on the top and a curtain of chintz tacked around it, the plants may be set on top and anything else placed inside. Then this may be rolled into place in

Labor-Savers Wanted

Send The Guide a description, and, if possible, a sketch of the useful equipment in your home. Regular rates are paid for suitable material. Address: The Household Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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MID-WINTER FASHIONS



HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS—Write your name and address plainly on any piece of paper, being sure to state number and size of pattern you want. Enclose 15 cents in stamps or coin (wrap coin carefully) for each pattern ordered. Send your order to FASHION DEPARTMENT. Our patterns are furnished especially for us by the leading fashion designers of New York City. Every pattern is seam-allowing and guaranteed to fit perfectly. An attractive wardrobe is not entirely a matter of money. It is more a matter of proper selection of styles and correct fit. With the help of our dressmaking FASHION MAGAZINE, the woman forced to be economical in clothing expenditures can dress as well as women of means. This book offers a good selection of styles which can be made inexpensively. So in ordering your pattern, we suggest that you enclose an extra 10 cents for a copy of the FASHION MAGAZINE.

No. 2199—Cape Dress. This dress can be made with or without the cape back. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 40-inch material.

No. 2100—One-Piece Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards 36-inch material, with 1½ yards 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1924—Beltless Coat Dress. Can be made with a long, tight sleeve, those of shorter length or flare. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards 40-inch material, with ½ yard 32-inch contrasting.

No. 2254—Becoming Lines. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4½ yards 40-inch material.

Hot-iron transfer pattern No. 718 (blue and yellow) costs 15 cents extra.

No. 2258—Becoming One-Piece Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 40-inch material, with ½ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 2188—Play Suit for Small Boys. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 1 yard 36-inch material for waist, with ½ yard 36-inch material for trousers.

No. 2217—Jaunty Dress for the School Girl. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards 36-inch material.

Hot-iron transfer pattern No. 706 (blue and yellow) costs 15 cents extra.

All patterns 15 cents each, stamps or coin (coin preferred).

Special Occasion Desserts

Mocha Charlotte Russe

1-3 c. powdered sugar
1 T. coffee extract or very strong strained coffee
1½ c. whipping cream
1 c. seedless raisins
Ladyfingers or strips of sponge cake.

Whip the cream until firm but not too stiff; add flavoring and sugar while beating. Fold in raisins and pile in sherbert glasses lined with the split lady fingers.

Chocolate Raisin Pudding

1 c. seedless raisins
2 squares unsweetened chocolate
½ c. sugar
½ c. milk
2 eggs, beaten separately
1 tsp. vanilla
½ lb. lady fingers.

Put chocolate in upper part of a double boiler and melt over hot water; when melted add sugar, half cup milk,

and beaten egg yolks. Cook until very thick, then turn into a bowl and add the stiffly-beaten whites of eggs, vanilla and raisins. Line a mold with wax paper; cover the bottom with split lady fingers, add a very little of the chocolate mixture and then line the sides of the mold with one row of lady fingers round side against the pan. Add more chocolate then a layer of split lady fingers and another row of lady fingers around the pan.

Mock Biscuit Tortoni

1 c. scalded milk
1 egg
1-3 c. sugar
1 c. macaroon or cake crumbs
Soak gelatine in cold water. Beat

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Playtime WASHING MACHINE

Ask your dealer. If he hasn't one, write us.

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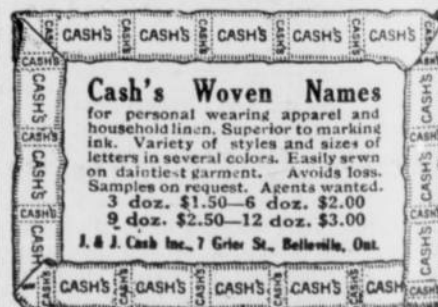
We specialize in reeds for school work, also trays, bases, forms of all kinds, etc. Write for prices. List G.

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CLOTH REMNANTS

We are offering a wonderful trial assortment, arranged in remnant lengths, suitable for useful and necessary purposes, such as ladies' and misses' suit lengths, waist, skirt and dress lengths, also men's shirt lengths; also odd lengths and pieces of all kinds, latest styles, colorings and materials. Money cheerfully refunded if not entirely satisfactory. Price \$1.00 postpaid.

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\$25.00 is yours!

If you send the best list of things Mrs. Stewart's Bluing will do—second best list gets \$15; third and fourth best \$10 each. Five prizes of \$5 each and fifteen prizes of \$1 each for other good suggestions.

Every contestant who submits six or more uses for bluing, together with the name and address of her grocer, will receive FREE Mrs. Stewart's Guide for Removing Stains, containing over 100 tested recipes for every emergency.

Most everybody knows that Mrs. Stewart's Bluing whitens clothes, bedding, curtains and table linen; makes cut glass sparkle; brightens white woodwork; improves starch; is the cheapest good ink.

But, what else do you use bluing for? We will pay you good money for new uses, or best lists of old ones. Start your list now; put down everything you've ever used bluing for successfully. Try other uses—if they work, put them on your list. Maybe your church, sewing circle or club could send a joint list to try for the big prize. Contest closes at noon March 31st, so get your list in quick!



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Both Mops in \$1.25 and \$2.00 sizes at your hardware.



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If your dealer or jobber has not the UTAH line, write direct to Utah distributors:

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These are just a sample of the amazing values to be had from us:

RADIOLA III DETECTOR—1 Stage Amplifier, with 2 W.D. II Tubes and 1 Head Set, \$36.95
1 C Battery, 4 1/2 Volt75
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NORTHERN ELECTRIC R 11—Long range set, receives 1,000 to 1,500 miles.
1 Detector Unit \$25.00
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Long Speakers, Ampion Dragon \$39.00
We pay charges to all parts of the Dominion. Write for price lists and you will tune in with us!

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS,
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

egg, add sugar then hot milk. Cook over hot water, stirring constantly until mixture is creamy and clings to the spoon. Remove from fire, add dissolved gelatine. Set aside to cool then stir until somewhat thick. Add macaroons, raisins, vanilla and fold in the whipped cream. Pour into a wet mold and set aside to become firm. To serve, unmold and garnish with sweetened whipped cream flavored with vanilla.

Spring and Summer Fashion Magazine



Our new Pattern Book contains hundreds of styles—just what will be worn during the spring and summer. Styles for morning, afternoon and evening. And nine picture-dressmaking lessons. You just glance at the pictures and see how the styles are made. Nothing could be more simple. Any beginner can make an attractive dress with the help of these picture lessons. With this book you can save money on your own and your children's clothes. So it would be a good idea to send 10 cents now for your copy. Address, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

Amplifying Signals

Continued from Page 16

be broken up and to vary in accordance with the vibrations of the voice waves. This varying electric current flows along the telephone line to the telephone receiver at the other end. As this current flows along the telephone line it gets weaker and weaker, and if it is very long the current becomes weakened too much before it reaches the end. For this reason a vacuum tube amplifier is inserted in the line, as shown in figure 3, in order to strengthen the current. At the left there are two wires coming from the distant telephone set, bringing what is known as the voice current from the transmitter. It will be noted that one of these wires connects to the grid and one to the filament, also that a telephone receiver and a battery are connected between the plate of the vacuum tube and the filament. As we already know, a current will flow around from the battery through the vacuum tube and through the telephone receiver. This is a steady current. But notice what happens. The incoming signal from the distant telephone set coming on to the grid, as shown in figure 3, acts on the current of the electricity that flows through the telephone receiver because this current flows round and around through the receiver to the filament and through the filament through the meshes of the grid to the plate. The curious thing is that the incoming signal can help along the stream of electrons that flows from the filament to the plate or it can hold it back so that a very weak incoming signal coming on to the grid acts upon the stream of electrons flowing between the meshes of the grid, making it vary in accordance with the variations of the incoming signal. It will be seen, therefore, that the grid acts like a valve in a water pipe. Just as we can screw up the valve and change the current of water flowing through the pipe, so the incoming signal acts on the grid and varies the flow of electrons from the filament to the plate and produces a correspondingly varying current through the telephone receiver.

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The pure wholesome corn syrup, a Standard of Quality for over 25 years—ask for it!

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Subscribers' Bulletin Service

Every day The Guide receives requests from subscribers for special information on important problems of the farm, and the home, and frequently these requests are for back numbers of The Guide containing articles on a subject which the reader has mislaid. To meet this need on the part of our subscribers we have prepared a large number of bulletins on the subjects upon which we receive most enquiries. Some of these bulletins are articles reprinted from The Guide, and others are new ones, but in every case they contain condensed practical up-to-date information on the subject.

This bulletin service is given to subscribers at considerably less than actual cost. Send one cent for each of the bulletins numbered below, together with a self-addressed, stamped envelope for return. Order by number:

1. How to Make a Home-made Fireless Cooker.
2. How to Make a Paper Dress Form.
3. How to Make Old Jars Into Pretty Vases.
4. How to Put on a Play.
5. How to Get Rid of Bugs, Cockroaches and Beetles.
6. How to Be Prepared for Unexpected Visitors.
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8. How to Make a Home-made Dish Drier.
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13. What to Do in Case of Poisoning.
14. A House Built By Parts.
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16. Preparing for the Hatching Season.
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18. Growing Small Fruits.
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22. Canning Meat and Poultry.
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62. Ideas for Entertainments.
63. Banish the Clothes Moth.
64. Dry Cleaning at Home.
65. Canning Tongue, Brain and Sausage.
66. Use of a Pressure Cooker.
67. House Plants for Winter.
68. Perennials for the Farm.
69. Unusual Perennials.

10 Cents Each, Postpaid

We have three larger and more expensive bulletins which we are distributing at 10 cents each, postpaid. They are as follows:

The Country Homemaker—This is a 132-page book containing 35 articles full of practical information for the farmer's wife, dealing with such subjects as clothing, laundry, furnishings and labor-saving devices. 10 cents, postpaid.

Labor Savers for the Farm Home—This is a reprint of many articles appearing in The Guide during the past two years, containing illustrations and detailed instructions for making 58 labor-saving articles and devices for the farm kitchen and the farm household generally. These labor-saving devices have been one of the most popular features of The Guide, and hundreds of requests have been received for them. Consequently, they have been reprinted in this permanent form, and are being distributed at cost. 10 cents, postpaid.

Guide Fashion Magazine—This is our Spring fashion magazine, and contains illustrations and patterns for clothing the whole family, men, women and children. It is a very complete fashion magazine, containing 40 pages. 10 cents, postpaid.

For any of the above bulletins simply enclose the price mentioned and they will be forwarded by return mail.

THE GRAIN GROWERS GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Western Empire Life

The annual statement of the Western Empire Life Assurance Company of Winnipeg, shows over \$7,000,000 insurance in force, being a large increase over the comparative statement of five

years ago. Premium income during the past year was \$180,000, and the company has now a surplus for the protection of policyholders to the amount of \$199,426.97. For each \$100 of liability to policyholders the company shows assets of \$133.32.

R. McKENZIE DEAD

Pioneer of organized farmers' movement passes away after long illness

RODERICK McKenzie, one of the fathers of the organized farmers' movement in Canada, died at his home, 535 Newman St., Winnipeg, at 5 a.m. on January 27. For nearly two years Mr. McKenzie had been in failing health, which had forced him to retire from active service in the farmers' organization to which he had devoted more than 20 years. Six months ago he sustained a paralytic stroke, and for some time was not expected to recover, but his exceptional physique carried him

engaged in building up the farmers' organizations, not only in the province of Manitoba, but all over Canada. He was a member of various delegations which the farmers of the prairie provinces sent to Ottawa to secure amendments to the Manitoba Grain Act for the protection of the prairie grain growers, and the persistent work of Mr. McKenzie was responsible in no small measure for the satisfactory amendments that were finally secured. In the summer of 1908, when The Grain Growers' Guide was established,

through nearly all the provinces of Canada assisting in organization. In Toronto, in 1914, he addressed the Farmers' Grange on the organization and achievements of the western grain growers, and at that meeting it was decided to form the United Farmers of Ontario as an educational association, and the United Farmers Co-operative Company Limited, as a commercial organization. Both these organizations have played a very important part in Ontario in the 10 years that have passed. Mr. McKenzie also assisted in the organization of the United Farmers of New Brunswick and the United Farmers of British Columbia.

Student of Tariff

It was perhaps in the study of the question of the customs tariff and its effect upon agriculture, that Mr. McKenzie did his most effective research work on behalf of the farmers of Canada. The representation made by him on behalf of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association before the Fielding Tariff Commission, over 20 years ago, had an effect in maintaining lower duties than it was originally expected the government would introduce. When the grain growers from the West chartered a special train in 1910 and joined the farmers from Quebec and Ontario in the "Siege of Ottawa," Mr. McKenzie was with them and presented to the government an able address on the tariff question in which he recalled, to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, some of the most striking denunciations of the protective tariff in which Sir Wilfrid had indulged in prior to 1896. Mr. McKenzie never took any part in political life, even declining a nomination for his home constituency of Brandon, when it was offered to him and when nomination meant election.

Mr. McKenzie was brought up in the Presbyterian church, and had long been an elder in his home church. When he moved to Winnipeg and made his home in that city he identified himself with one of the city churches and took an active part in the work of the church. He was first married about 50 years ago, his second marriage taking place in 1916. He is survived by his widow and four sons (one of whom, Donald, is secretary of the United Farmers of Manitoba, and still farms the old homestead), and two daughters.

The Puzzle Contest

So many contestants have either sent in more than one answer to the puzzle contest, or ask whether they can do this, that it is necessary to repeat the explanation given in "The Puzzle Corner," of the January 21 issue of The Guide.

Contestants may send in a different answer with each subscription if they wish, but there is only one correct answer, and the first prize winner receives the car and twenty times the amount of money sent in with the correct answer or sent later but credited to him on this answer. The money sent in with other answers does not count on the correct answer.



Roderick McKenzie
1849—1925

through until he suffered a second stroke a week ago, from which he never recovered.

Roderick McKenzie, as his name would indicate, was of Scottish origin, and was born on a farm in Huron County, Ontario, 75 years ago. Before he reached the age of 20 years he was teaching a country school, and later served as a druggist for six years, when the lure of the West called him, and he came to Manitoba, where he engaged in railway construction for some years. But the wanderlust carried him further West, and it was typical of the determination which characterized him throughout his long life that ahead of the railway he crossed the prairie on foot from Brandon to the Rocky Mountains. In the year 1892, Mr. McKenzie settled on a farm six miles from Brandon, which he continued to operate until all of his time was taken up by the organized farmers' work, and from that time to the present his farm has been carried on by his son.

First Manitoba Secretary

From his early days Mr. McKenzie was a keen student of the economic aspect of agriculture, and none realized more clearly than he the unjust burdens which the farming industry was forced to carry. Shortly after the organization of the first Grain Growers' Association, at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, in 1901, the movement spread into Manitoba, and a local association was organized at Brandon in the same year, of which Mr. McKenzie became secretary. In 1902 the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was organized with J. W. Scallion, of Virden, as president, and Mr. McKenzie, as provincial secretary. From that date onward, Mr. McKenzie was actively

and after the first issue had been published by the Grain Growers Grain Company (now the United Grain Growers Ltd.), Mr. McKenzie was called upon to assume the position of editor-in-chief, which he combined with the secretaryship of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association from 1908 to 1911. In 1909 he was elected to the directorate of the Grain Growers Grain Company, and was re-elected at subsequent annual meetings until 1921, when failing health forced him to retire. On the occasion of his retirement the delegates at the annual meeting, by resolution, expressed their hearty appreciation of the services which he had rendered to the company, and selected him for an honor which they had never before bestowed upon a retiring director when they appointed him honorary director for life, with the right to attend directors meetings. They also at the same time elected to the vacancy his son, Donald McKenzie, who has since served as director of the company.

Across Canada

Mr. McKenzie was active in the organization of the Inter-provincial Council of Grain Growers in 1907, which included the organizations in the three prairie provinces, and which, in 1910, developed into the Canadian Council of Agriculture. In addition to his other duties, Mr. McKenzie, in 1914, became secretary of the Council of Agriculture, in which position he served for four years, and upon his retirement he was unanimously elected as vice-president, which position he held until his retirement from active service. Outside of his immediate field of work in Manitoba, Mr. McKenzie was a missionary in the cause of the organized farmers, and he travelled

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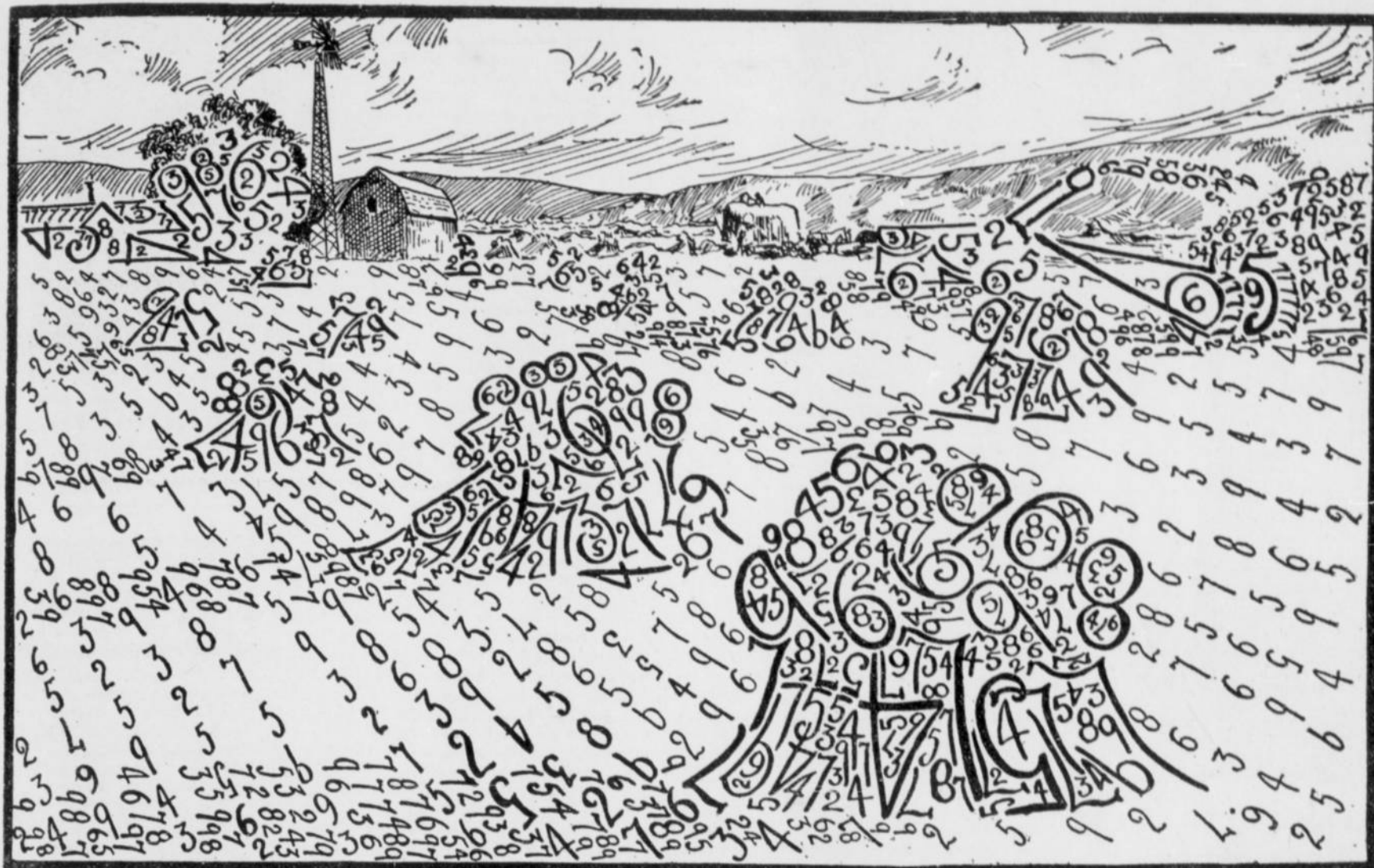
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Prizes

The problem is to find the sum total of the figures, which, when added together, represent the total number of sheaves on the field. Every figure is complete and the drawing is entirely free from tricks and illusions, but like a lot of other things, it is not as easy as it looks. Figures range from two to nine, each standing alone, thus two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight and nine. There are no ones or ciphers in the chart. The tops of the sixes are curved, while the bottoms of the nines are straight. By looking at any figure carefully you can easily tell what it is. However, to pick out all the figures and add them together correctly is a task that requires both patience and skill. This is one of the most attractive figure puzzles that has ever been produced, and it would be worth while to solve even though no prizes were offered. In the event that no one obtains the exact answer, the prizes will be awarded for the nearest correct solution. Accuracy and patience are the main factors for arriving at the correct or nearest correct count. Those who display these qualifications to the best advantage will solve the puzzle best.

We wish to have it clearly understood that there are no figures in any part of the background, such as the sky, hills, tree tops, windmill, loaded rack and horses, or barn. No part of the background is made of figures. There is no trick in this puzzle. Every figure can be plainly seen.

Sixty
Free
Prizes

Three more SPECIAL PRIZES for solutions sent in before February 9

To encourage contestants to send in their solution as soon as they have finished them, we have decided to give some special prizes amounting to \$50.

The one that has sent the correct or nearest correct answer of the puzzle to the contest office on or before February 9, will receive a special prize of \$25.

The person sending in the next nearest correct answer will receive a special prize of \$15.

The person sending in the third nearest correct answer will receive a special prize of \$10.

In case of a tie, this special \$50 will be equally divided amongst those tying.

The winning of a special prize does not interfere in any way with your winning one of the other prizes. However, winners of special prizes will not be announced until contest closes, because judges cannot give us the correct answer until that time.

Remittance Blank to be sent in by Contestants

All contestants must use this Blank when sending in solutions

My answer to the problem is

I desire to enter your Figure Puzzle Contest, and herewith remit, in accordance with conditions of same, the sum of \$....., which please place to my credit.

Subscriptions collected from the following:

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Is this your first remittance on this puzzle?

Yes or No.

Total amount of money sent in on the above answer is \$.....

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Contest Closes February 28

(Please print name and address plainly)

No One Knows Correct Answer

To make sure that no one knew the exact or correct answer to the problem, or how many sheaves there are in the field, Premier Bracken, of Manitoba, and Hon. T. A. Crerar, of the United Grain Growers Limited, kindly consented to erase one or more figures from the puzzle chart. This was done at different times, consequently, no one knows just what numbers were taken out. Notes of these figures were made by Premier Bracken and Hon. T. A. Crerar, sealed and placed in a safety deposit box, where they will remain until after the close of the contest. Bear in mind that the Puzzle Contest Department knew the correct answer before the judges erased some of the figures. After the contest is over, the judges will inform the Contest Department just what numbers they erased. These numbers will be subtracted from the original correct answer, thus giving the present correct answer.

IMPORTANT—Be sure to answer all questions and address all communications to
The Contest Department, Care of

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THE WINDOW-GAZER

By ISABEL ECCLESTONE MacKAY

(Continued from Last Week)

CHAPTER XXIV

TIME, in quiet neighborhoods, like water in a pool, slips in and out leaving the pool but little changed. Only when one is waiting for something dreaded or desired do the days drag or hasten. Miss Davis was to arrive upon the Friday following her telephone invitation. That left Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Desire found them very long.

Nothing more had been said of the personality of the expected visitor. Desire did not ask, because she felt sure that, when she had seen, she would know without asking. At present there was little enough to go upon. The guest's name was Mary. Her hair was yellow. She had visited in Bainbridge before. She and Benis had been friends. Beyond this there was nothing save the professor's carelessness with the family Spode—an annoying device for diverting attention in moments of embarrassment.

Against this circumstantial evidence there was the common-sense argument that the real Mary of the professor's romance would hardly be likely, under the circumstances, to propose herself as his aunt's guest.

Desire was inclined to take the common-sense view. Especially as just about this time she came upon the track of another Mary, also with yellow hair, who presented possibilities. The most suspicious thing about this second Mary was that neither the professor nor his friend Dr. Rogers had been able to tell Desire her first name. Now in Bainbridge everyone knows the first name of everyone else. One does not use it, necessarily, but one knows it. So that when Desire, having one day noticed a gleam of particularly golden hair, asked innocently to whom it might belong, and was met by a plain surname prefixed merely by "Miss," she became instantly curious. From other sources she learned that the golden-haired Miss Watkins had been employed as a nurse in Dr. Rogers' office for several months and that her Christian name was Mary Sophia.

This also, you will see, was not much to build upon. But Desire felt that she must neglect nothing. The menace of the unseen, unknown Mary was beginning seriously to disturb her peace of mind. She determined to see the doctor's pretty nurse at the earliest opportunity.

The comradeship between herself and Rogers had prospered amazingly. She had liked the young doctor at first sight; had discerned in him something charmingly boylike and appealing. And Desire had never had boy friends. The utter frankness of her friendship was undisturbed by overmuch knowledge of her own attractions, and the possibility of less contentment on his side did not occur to her. Feeling herself so much older, in reality, than he, she assumed with delicious naivete, the role of confidant and general adviser. What time she could spare from Benis and the great book she bestowed most generously upon his friend.

During the four dragging days of waiting the appearance of Miss Davis, she had found the distraction of Dr. John's company particularly helpful. And then, after all, Miss Davis did not arrive. Instead, there came a note regretting a very bad cold and postponing the visit until its indefinite recovery. The news came at the breakfast table.

"How long," asked Desire thoughtfully, "does a bad cold usually last?" "Not long—if it's just a cold," answered Benis with some gloom. "But," more hopefully, "if it is tonsillitis it lasts weeks, and if pneumonia sets in you have to stay indoors for months."

Aunt Caroline looked over her spectacles.

"You sound," she said, "as if you wish it were pneumonia."

But in this she was, perhaps, severe. Her nephew was really not capable of wishing pneumonia for anyone, not even a possible Nemesis by the name of Mary. He merely felt that if such a complication should supervene he would bear

the news with fortitude. For, speaking colloquially, the professor was finding himself very much "in the air." Desire's mind upon the subject of this guest in particular and of Marys in general, had become clouded to his psychological gaze. He had thought at first that his young secretary was jealous with that harmless sex jealousy which may almost as well be described as "pique." But, of late, he had not felt so sure about it. He did not, in fact, feel quite so sure about anything.

Desire was changing. He had expected her to change, but the rapidity of it was somewhat breath-taking. In appearance she had become noticeably younger. The firm line of her lips had taken on softer curves; the warm white of her skin was bloomy like a healthy child's; shadow after shadow had lifted from her deep grey eyes. But it was in her manner that the most significant difference lay. Spence sometimes wondered if he had dreamed the silent Desire of the mountain cottage. That Desire had stood coldly alone; had listened and weighed and gone her own way with the hard confidence of too early maturity. This Desire listened and weighed still, but her confidence was often now replaced by questioning. In this new and more normal world, her unserved, unsatisfied youth was breaking through.

But, if she were younger, she was certainly not more simple. If the grey eyes were less shadowed, they were no less inscrutable. If the lips were softer, their serenity was as baffling as their sternness had been. If she seemed more plastic she was not less illusive. Nimble as were his mental processes, the professor was discomfited to find that hers were still more nimble.

Meanwhile the book was getting on. No excursions into the land of youth were allowed to interfere with Desire's idea of her secretarial duties. If anyone shirked, it was the author; if anyone wanted holidays it was he. If he were lazy, Desire found ways of making progress without him; if he grumbled, she laughed.

The day set apart for the arrival of Miss Davis had been voted a holiday and the professor hoped that her non-appearance would not interfere with so pleasant an arrangement. But Desire's ideas were quite otherwise. Sharply on time she descended to the library with her note-book ready. The professor felt injured.

"Must we really?" he said. "Yes. I see we must. But mind! I know why you are doing it. I thought of your reason in the night when I was unable to sleep from overwork. You are hurrying to get through so that we may leave this sleepy town. Insatiable window-gazer! You wish to look in bigger windows."

"Do I?" Desire turned limpid eyes upon him and tapped her note-book. "Then the sooner we get on with this chapter on 'The Significance of the Totem' the better. But, if you can excuse me this afternoon, Dr. John has just phoned to ask me if I can call on the eldest Miss Martin. He says that her state of mind is her greatest trouble. And it does not react to medicine."

The professor looked still more injured.

"We can't begin the totem chapter unless we were going to go on with it," he objected. "I don't see why John doesn't get a secretary of his own."

"He has a nurse," said Desire smoothly.

"Er—oh yes, of course. Well, perhaps we had better begin—but why does he want you to call on Miss Martin?"

Desire looked self-conscious, a rare thing for her. "Well, you see, I have an idea about Miss Martin. It may be entirely wrong but John thinks it worth trying. You knew that her fiancé was killed just before the armistice, didn't you? John says she seemed stunned at the time but kept on, the way most women did. She helped him fight the 'flu' all that winter without taking it herself. But she was one of the first

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to come down with it when it returned this spring. She got through the worst—and there she stays. John says that if she doesn't begin to pick up soon there won't be enough of her left to bother about."

"And your idea?"

"You might laugh," said Desire with sudden shyness.

The professor promised not to laugh. "My idea is this. To find out the real reason for her not getting better and treat that."

"Very simple."

"Yes, because John already knows the real cause. He says she doesn't get well because she doesn't want to. In the old days people would say her heart was broken. And it seems such a pity, because, if what everyone says is true, she would have been frightfully unhappy if she had married him. (Desire became slightly incoherent here.) They weren't suited at all. He was a musician, a derelict who hadn't a thought in the world for anything but his violin. Aunt Caroline says the engagement was a mystery to everyone. She says that probably Miss Martin just offered to take him in hand and look after him (she used to be very capable) and he hadn't backbone enough to say she couldn't. They say that the only time anyone ever saw a gleam in his face was the day he went away to the war. Then he was killed. And now she won't get well because she can't forget him."

"And that is what you call a 'pity'?"

"Well, not exactly that." She hesitated. "If he had cared for her as she thought he did, it wouldn't seem such a waste. But he didn't. Everybody knew it—except herself."

"Everybody may have been wrong."

"Yes. But that is just the point. They weren't. He died as he had lived without a thought for anything but music. I happened to hear a rather wonderful story about his dying. Sergeant Timms, who drives the baker's cart, was in the next cot to his, in the hospital. And my idea is that if he could just tell her the story—just let her see that he went away without a thought—she might get things in proportion again and let herself get well."

"I see. Well, my dear, it is your idea. Is John going to drive you out?"

"No. He wanted to. But I'll have to find the sergeant and take him with me."

"In the baker's cart?"

"What a good idea! I would never have thought of that. And I've always wanted to ride in a baker's cart. They smell so crusty."

So it was really the professor's fault that Bainbridge was scandalized by the sight of young Mrs. Spence jogging comfortably along through the outskirts in a bread cart driven by the one-time Sergeant Edward Timms.

"And him so silly with havin' her," said Mrs. Beatty (who first noticed them), "that he didn't know a French roll from a currant bun."

Indeed we may as well admit that the gallant Sergeant confused more things that day than rolls and buns. The latter part of his orderly bread route was strewn thickly with indignant customers. For the sergeant was a thoroughgoing fellow quite incapable of a divided interest.

"You can tell me the details of the story as we go along," Desire said, "so that I shan't be interrupting your work at all."

The dazzled sergeant agreed and immediately delivered two whites instead of one brown and forgot the tickets.

"Well, you see," he said, "it was this way. We went over there together, him and me. And we hadn't known each other, so to speak, not intimate. You didn't know him yourself at all, did you?"

Desire shook her head.

"He was a queer one. Willin' as could be to do what he was told, but forgettin' what it was, regular. Just naturally no good, like, except with the fiddle. I will say, that with that there instrument he was a Paderwooski—yes, mam! By the time our outfit got into them trenches the boys was just clean dippy about him. They kind of took turns dry-nursin' him and remindin' "

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Pol. No.	Amount.	Plan.	Age.	Prem.	Cash Dividend.	5-Yr. Prem. Reduction.
229	\$10,000	Ord. L.	33	\$257.50	\$200.00	\$46.50

Second Five-Year Dividend

229	\$10,000	Ord. L.	33	\$257.50	\$278.71	\$60.92
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Wm. Smith, President F. C. O'Brien, Sec.-Treas.

Why we should Bathe Internally

A Permanent Relief for Constipation

By R. W. BEAL

MUCH has been said and volumes have been written describing at length the many kinds of baths civilized man has indulged in from time to time. Every possible resource of the human mind has been brought into play to fashion new methods of bathing, but, strange as it may seem, the most important, as well as the most beneficial of all baths, the "Internal Bath," has been given little thought. The reason for this is probably due to the fact that few people seem to realize the tremendous part that internal bathing plays in the acquiring and maintaining of health.

If you were to ask a dozen people to define an internal bath, you would have as many different definitions and the probability is that not one of them would be correct. To avoid any misconception as to what constitutes an internal bath, let it be said that a hot water enema is no more an internal bath than a bill of fare is a dinner.

If it were possible and agreeable to take the great mass of thinking people to witness an average post-mortem, the sights they would see and the things they would learn would prove so profoundly that further argument in favor of internal bathing would be unnecessary to convince them. Unfortunately, however, it is not possible to do this, profitable as such an experience would doubtless prove to be. There is then, only one other way to get this information into their hands, and that is by acquainting them with such knowledge as will enable them to appreciate the value of this long-sought-for, health-producing necessity.

Few people realize what a very little thing is necessary sometimes to improve their physical condition. Also they have almost no conception of how a little carelessness, indifference or neglect can be the fundamental cause of the most virulent disease. For instance, that universal disorder from which almost all humanity is suffering, known as "constipation," "auto-intoxication," "auto-infection," and a multitude of other terms, is not only curable, but preventable, through the consistent practice of internal bathing.

How many people realize that normal functioning of the bowels and a clean intestinal tract make it impossible to become sick? "Man of to-day is only fifty per cent. efficient." Reduced to simple English, this means that most men are trying to do a man's portion of work on half a man's power. This applies equally to women.

That it is impossible to continue to do this indefinitely must be apparent to all. Nature never intended the delicate human organism to be operated on a hundred per cent. overload. A machine could not stand this and not break down, and the body certainly cannot do more than a machine. There is entirely too much unnecessary and avoidable sickness in the world.

How many people can you name, including yourself, who are physically vigorous, healthy and strong? The number is appallingly small.

It is not a complex matter to keep in condition, but it takes a little time, and in these strenuous days people have time to do everything else necessary for the

attainment of happiness but the most essential thing of all, that of giving their bodies the proper care.

Would you believe that five or ten minutes of time devoted to systematic internal bathing can make you healthy and maintain your physical efficiency indefinitely? Granting that such a simple procedure as this will do what is claimed for it, is it not worth while to learn more about that which will accomplish this end? Internal bathing will do this, and it will do it for people of all ages and in all conditions of health and disease.

People don't seem to realize, strange to say, how important it is to keep the body free from accumulated body waste (poisons). Their doing so would prevent the absorption into the blood of the poisonous excretions of the body and health would be the inevitable result.

If you would keep your blood pure, your heart normal, your eyes clear, your complexion clean, your head keen, your blood pressure normal, your nerves relaxed, and be able to enjoy the vigor of youth in your declining years, practice internal bathing and begin today.

Now that your attention has been called to the importance of internal bathing, it may be that a number of questions will suggest themselves to your mind. You will probably want to know WHAT an Internal Bath is, WHY people should take them, and the WAY to take them. These and countless questions are answered in a book entitled, "THE WHAT, THE WHY AND THE WAY OF INTERNAL BATHING," written by Doctor Charles A. Tyrrell, the inventor of the "J. B. L. Cascade," whose life-long study and research along this line makes him the pre-eminent authority on this subject. Not only did internal bathing save and prolong Doctor Tyrrell's own life, but the lives of multitudes of individuals have been equally spared and prolonged. No other book has ever been written containing such a vast amount of practical information to the business man, the worker and the housewife. All that is necessary to secure this book is to write to Tyrrell's Hygienic Institute, 382 Tyrrell Bldg., 181 College Street, Toronto, and mention having read this article in The Grain Growers' Guide, and same will be immediately mailed to you, free of all cost or obligation.

Perhaps you realize now, more than ever, the truth of these statements, and if the reading of this article will result in a proper appreciation on your part of the value of internal bathing, it will have served its purpose. What you will want to do now is to avail yourself of the opportunity for learning more about the subject, and your writing for this book will give you that information. Do not put off doing this, send for the book now, while the matter is fresh in your mind.

"Procrastination is the thief of time." A thief is one who steals something. Don't allow procrastination to cheat you out of your opportunity to get this valuable information, which is free for the asking. If you would be natural, be healthy. It is unnatural to be sick. Why be unnatural, when it is such a simple thing to be well?—Advertisement.

him of the things he'd got to do, and doin' them for him when they could put it over. I'll tell you this—it's my private suspicion that more than one chap went west tryin' to keep the bullets off him! Not that they were crazy about him exactly, but that fiddle of his had got them goin'. 'Twasn't only the fiddle he played on, either. Anything would do. That there chap could play you into any kind of dashed mood he liked and out of it again. Put more pep into you with a penny whistle than Sousy's band or a bottle of rum. Ring you out like a dishrag, he could, and hang you out to dry. Gee! He could do anything—just anything!"

(It was here that the bun episode occurred.)

"Well—he got buried. Parapet blown in. And when they got him out he was—hurt some." (The sergeant remembered that one must not shock the ladies.)

"That was all I would have known about it," he went on, "only we happen to turn up in hospital together. I wakes up one mornin' and finds him in the next cot. He was supposed to be recoverin' but was somehow botchin' the job."

"Where's the fiddle?" I says to him one day when I was feelin' social. And then, all of a minute, I guessed why he wasn't patchin' up like what was his duty. You see that b-blessed parapet hadn't had any more sense than to go and spoil his right arm for him—the one he fiddled with, see?"

(Here the sergeant delivered one brick loaf instead of two sandwich ditto.)

"Well, they kept sayin' there weren't any reason he shouldn't mend up. But he didn't. And one night—" the sergeant pulled up the cart so quickly that Desire almost fell out of it. "You won't believe this part," he said in a kind of shamefaced way.

"Try me."

"Well then, one night he called to me in a kind of clear whisper. 'Bob!' he says, 'I've got my fiddle!'"

"Sure you have, old cock," says I. "And my arm's as good as ever," says he.

"Sure it is! Better," says I.

"Listen!" says he.

"And I listened and—but you won't believe this part—"

"I will."

"Well, I heard him playin'! Not loud—not very near but so clear not one of the littlest, tinkly notes was lost. I never heard playin' like that—no, mam! And the ward was still. I never heard the ward still, like that. I think I went to sleep listenin'. I don't know."

The sergeant broke off here long enough to deliver several orders—all wrong. Desire waited quietly and presently he finished with a jerk.

"When I woke up in the mornin', I was feelin' fine—fine. The first thing I did was to look over to the next cot. But there was a screen around it. . . I ain't told the story to his folks because he hasn't got any," he added after a pause. "And I kind of thought it mightn't comfort his fiancy any—it not bein' personal, so to speak."

Desire frankly wiped her eyes. (It was fortunate that no one saw her do this).

"It's a beautiful story," she said.

"Well, if you think I ought to tell, I will. But if his fiancy says, 'Was there any message?' hadn't I best put in a little one—somethin' comfortin'?"

"Oh—no."

"All right. Couldn't I just say that at the end he called out 'Amelia!'"

"Oh, Mr. Timms!"

"Not quite playin' the game, eh? Well, then I won't. But it does seem kind of skimp like. . . There's the doctor waitin' at the gate."

CHAPTER XXV

It seemed to Desire, waiting in the garden, that the sergeant was taking an unnecessarily long time in telling his story. She had thought it best that he should be left alone to tell it, so the doctor had gone in to visit another patient, promising to call for her as he came back.

Desire waited. And, as she waited, she thought. And, as she thought, she questioned. What had Benis meant

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when he had said, in that whimsical way of his, "Well, my dear, it is your idea"? If he had not approved of it, why hadn't he said so? It had seemed such a sensible idea. An idea of which anyone might approve. . . . Why also had Sergeant Timms been so reluctant to approach Miss Martin with the bare (and, Desire thought, beautiful) truth? Because he feared it would rob her of an illusion? But illusions are surely something which people are better without?—aren't they?

The sergeant came at last, twirling his cap and looking hot.

"Well?" asked Desire nervously. "She'd like you to go in, Mrs. Spence, if you can spare the time. She took it quite quiet. 'Thank you, sergeant,' says she. And never a question."

The two looked at each other and Desire saw her own doubt plainly reflected upon the honest gaze of Robert Timms.

"I'll go in," she said. "The doctor will take me home."

In the invalid's room there was only quietness. Miss Martin sat in her chair by the window; her plain, thin face had not sought to turn from the searching light. Desire felt her heart begin to beat with the beginnings of an understanding as new as it was revealing.

"Don't be sorry," Miss Martin's reassurance was instant. "I am glad to know. . . . I always did know, anyway. . . . and it did not make any difference. . . . If you can understand."

Desire nodded. "He must have been very wonderful," she said. In that new and nameless understanding she forgot that only that morning she had referred to the dead musician as a "derelict" and "no good for anything."

"Yes," said the invalid musing. "Not quite like the rest of us. And I see now that he never would have been. I used to think—but the difference was too deep. It was fundamental. . . . I feel. . . . as if he knew it. . . . and just wandered on."

"But you?" Desire ventured this almost timidly. The quietness seemed to intensify in the room. Then the invalid's voice, serene, distant.

"I? . . . There is no hurry. . . . He has his fiddle, you see. . . ." Miss Martin smiled and the smile held no bitterness. So might a mother have smiled over a thoughtless child who turns away from a love he is too young to value.

Desire was silent. "I did not know love was like that," she said after a long pause. "But perhaps I do not know anything about love at all."

The older woman looked at her with quiet scrutiny.

"You will," she said. After that they talked of other things until the doctor came to take Desire home.

Continued on Page 39

The Outcasts

Continued from Page 5

The remainder of the day she slept, not fitfully as was her custom when the craving for food was upon her, but the deep sleep of a wild thing whose cares are forgotten.

It was night when she awoke. In the air was the sweet scent of a purged world; the pure damp smell of snow touched with the tang of tamaracs.

For a time she lay still, muzzle between out-thrust paws, eyes unblinking, reading with unerring intuition that story written across the solitude. She knew, without stirring, that upon the trusted floor of yesterday's world a new covering had been laid; that the soft yielding snow which had fallen would place certain of the smaller night-feeders of the forest at her mercy.

For she, through stress of circumstances, had degenerated into the most lowly of all lowly food-seekers of the forest.

The red-eyed weasel of the tangle, the brown mink of the water-lands, the tusked fisher of the streams, slow-moving creatures despised by her breed, were now her superiors. Their coloring matched their surroundings. They killed as Nature intended they

should kill. But she, born for the chase and the tear-down, must, through necessity, hunt as they hunted, and without their hope of success.

She went out into the white, starred world. Far off, she heard the fluted plaint of her pack, and lifted her muzzle as though to howl a challenge. But only a piteous whine awoke like a sob in the empty caverns of her being—the ghost of a cry of dead conquest.

She limped down from the tamaracs and beside the bole of a big tree took up her stand. For half-an-hour she crouched there immovable, watchful. Then she heard, a short distance away, the baffled snarl of a lynx who had, by unlucky chance, missed his quarry. She heard the "burr" of wings, and across the star-dusted glade a grouse came speeding straight for her. Had she not lacked the power to spring, she might have leaped and caught the bird as it alit in a branch above her. She did not stir, only in her eyes gleamed the hot light of desire—and impotence.

Five minutes passed, then the grouse above her stirred. The crest, erect through fear or anger when first she glimpsed it, was now but a dark,



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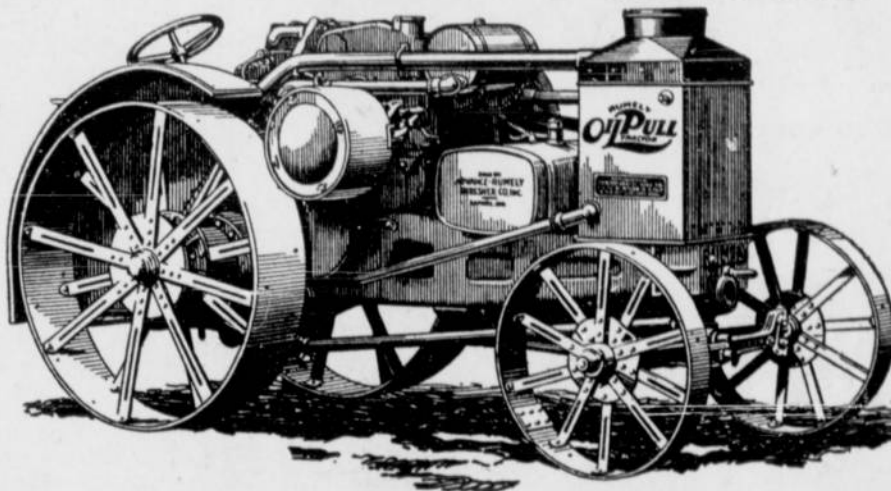
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smooth bar across its neck. The wolf's gleaming orbs watched its every movement; the strong, gamey smell of it came to her quivering nostrils.

Suddenly the grouse tilted forward and dived headlong into a drift of fluffy snow. The wolf's muscles twitched. It was for this she had waited and hoped. Stiff-legged she crept forward to that little rough patch on the snow, a disc of ruffled flakes, where the bird's body had penetrated the drift.

The wolf waited. By and by the watchful eyes saw an almost imperceptible movement in the snow, a yard or more from where she stood. Swiftly she crept to the spot; swiftly her head descended into the drift. There was a snap, a wild fluttering, and she backed stealthily into the shadows, the grouse in her jaws.

Later, when the stars had paled and a big moon swam above the forest, the cripple came softly upon a white owl, who was struggling to lift a slain hare from the snow which clutched and held it.

With a hiss of terror, the big bird strove to free its claws from the animal, but before it could succeed, the wolf was upon it.

Owl and hare she carried to her den beneath the jam pile. Not her's was the thrill which comes of victory. She felt only the degradation of a thing untrue to breed and precept. A true wolf would have rended those things she treasured, and snarled its challenge to the shaper of solitude destinies to make it do otherwise; would, its hunger appeased, have left the mangled carcasses for lesser creatures to feed upon, and sped swiftly to the voices that call ever between the long trail and the moon.

But she who slunk back like a thief to her covert, was a wolf no longer—save in name and memory.

III.

For hours, while cold dawn lifted sullenly above frost-locked lake and forest, the big dog-wolf crouched in his hiding-place, unblinking eyes on the log cabin in the valley. In his heart was a desire to creep across that unprotected space of snow to the strange heap of fallen trees. He longed to be near the thing which he feared, yet for some reason, trusted.

From the peak of the pile he saw a ribbon of blue mist ascending. The wind wafted him a strange, pungent odor that stirred a low whine in his throat; and as though in obedience to a call that must not be ignored, he arose and like a shadow crept into the valley.

Half way across the snowy slope he paused, head lifted, tail wagging. It was, had the two trappers who watched from the window but known it, an overture of friendliness. But the men in the cabin knew but one thing: a wolf, larger, more magnificent of coat than any they had ever before seen, had gone loco and was inviting death.

It may be that the outcast sensed his danger, for as the men, rifles in hand, stepped from the cabin, he leaped sideways and back, breaking into a swift lunge which carried him quickly into the timber, and safety. Behind him, as he ran, sounded sharp, quick reports like the snapping of frost-gripped trees. Something bit burningly along his shoulder.

Deep in the gloom of the forest, the outcast licked his wound, a long furrow of torn flesh ploughed by the trapper's bullet. He knew now that the thing for which his wild heart called would never be his. The thing he had saved from death was his enemy. But something held him close to the thicket in the valley. Loneliness, it must have been, for companionship with man, his right by strain of dog-blood in his veins.

That night, his shoulder stiff from his hurt, he went down into the valley again. Along the creek he came upon a piece of meat. His craving stomach pleaded with him to snatch it up and devour it, but wisdom cautioned otherwise. He let it lie and went on his way, head turning often to the pile of logs, a dark blot against the white floor of a night-world.

Farther along the creek, he found a

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spot where the snow had been recently disturbed. His nose told him that the men who had that morning injured him, had been there. In the very centre of the trampled area lay a partridge. The Outcast knew he might eat of the partridge without harm. But he did not approach it at once. He sat down on his haunches, mouth half open, jaws dribbling, and patiently unerringly read the story which lay written there.

By-and-by he stood erect. The reading was through. His searching eyes had traced the outline of the trap beneath the slain bird. It was not by any means the wolf's first experience with traps. He began to dig in the snow, far out from the upturned surface. He found at length that for which he was seeking, a slender steel chain attached to a wooden drag. Unhesitatingly he picked up the drag in his jaws and backed away until he had drawn the trap from beneath the bird. Then, deliberately he secured the partridge and proceeded to make a meal of it.

He went on along the creek. In a grove of second-growth birch he surprised a white hare feeding on the bark of baby spruce. He leaped in, his long jaws closing on the startled feeder with a snap. As he caught it, he threw his head back, hurling it in the air, catching it deftly as it fell. This trait had not been inherited from his wolf breed, but from the grey wolf-killer, his sire. It was the snapping, hurtling stroke that had made him the terror of the wolf-subjects who had cast him off.

Once again he fed. Then he sat down and licked the wound which recent exertion had caused to bleed. By-and-by he continued his investigation along the creek. Twice during the night he heard the trail-down call of his pack, or what had once been his pack; but, oddly, he felt within him not the slightest desire to join them.

The darkness which precedes the dawn had wrapped the world in misty shadows, when the outcast came out from a tamarac copse close beside the trapper's cabin.

A thin disc of a moon was gleaming dimly through the woof of snow-cloud. To this he lifted his nose and howled. There was in the cry something deeper than loneliness, a hopeless plaint of kindred to kindred.

But the men inside, startled from sleep by that fluted call, read in it simply a challenge from the king of a hated and despised band of killers.

They belonged not to the free sweep where life is a symphony of notes, each of which must vibrate until it finds an answering note in a soul that belongs and understands.

The grey outcast crept back into the night forest of mysteries, back into the world that had shaped him. He had demanded that which was his right by birth—and had been refused.

Once he turned to gaze back at the cabin, a dim blot in the valley snow. There was in his attitude a nobility which had always set him apart from his fellows, a strength given by a strain of steel-muscled fighters, a sureness of poise inherited from his thoroughbred Siberian sire.

And in his heart was the desire to smell the wood smoke, to serve man, eat what was thrown from the hand of his master, and glory in his command.

Slowly he turned and, with drooping head, entered the timber.

All that day the dog-wolf travelled westward, holding to the valley. Night found him many miles distant from the cabin. Once, as he crossed a swale, he jumped a buck which had been browsing on wild hazel twigs. But he did not pursue, nor give the old rally call. He watched the wild thing crash away, white flag fluttering through the shadows. Then he crept into a spruce thicket and pawing a hole deep in the snow, padded the bottom smooth and curled himself up to sleep.

The night deepened. Big stars swam low down through the frosty air above the forest. The thick ice of wind-swept lake cracked, the sound dying to a grumbling whisper like receding thunder. But the sleeper did not stir.

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he sat suddenly up, and stood, head lifted, back bristles erect.

Into his drowsing senses had been borne, from far distance, the battle cry of the pack. He knew that the grey killers he had once commanded had carried war to the valley wolves; that now was being fought a battle which would decide which faction should hold both valley and upland range.

With a snarl he was out from cover, and loping, head low, toward that battle-ground. Once more he was a wolf, a relentless killer of the wilderness, a wild, ungovernable force driven by blood-lust and the call of breed.

Then, abruptly, he checked his pace, and stood trembling. Gone from him was the urge to battle with his kind for supremacy, gone that compelling call to attack, tear, destroy. It was strange, disquieting, fearful. In his nostrils was the pungent odor of smoke, in his ears the murmuring of voices of men, and in the heart which had for the moment gone back in dreams to the red trails, was now a great loneliness, a craving for some quiet, hidden nook—and, perhaps, a companion who would understand.

He went back to the spruce thicket. Morning was not far away, and in the breeze was a scent of thaw and green tamaracs. Spring was on her way; soon the fetters of the wilderness would be broken—and his would be a new, fresh world again.

From far away, still came the voices of the fighters, fainter now and at longer intervals. But to them the outcast paid no heed. He was hungry.

He managed, after much stealthy manoeuvring, to catch a rabbit, which he devoured hungrily. Then he threw himself on his back and rolled over and over on the snow.

When he arose he went out into the dusky aisles of the forest. The voices of the grey fighters came no more. A deep stillness held the solitude in its grasp.

The dog-wolf lifted his head and sent a long wavering cry out upon the air. Not a cry of breed to breed, nor a challenge of kind to kind, but the fluted plaint of lonely to lonely.

IV

Far eastward, tinging the massed frozen cowl of solitude, a glow of amethyst flushed the sky, tarried a moment, and went out. A soft, snow-damp breeze laughed out and stirred the stark branches of the trees, then was silent, like a thing which has strayed into a dark, strange world and is afraid.

But the she-wolf read in the flushed sky and the vagrant breeze the coming of spring, and this meant the passing of chill, the greening of spicy aisles now snow-covered and desolate, spicy, moon-flooded nights, and perhaps the fulfilment of a desire which had that morning come to her, a maimed and useless thing in which surged life which longed.

From across, and somewhere deep in the infinity of space, a call had come to stir her, the plaint of one lonely, heart-hungry thing to another. And she had answered that call. Now, she was waiting.

Something moved in the thicket that hedged the spring-fed stream, a flitting shadow amongst shadows. The she-wolf's ears pricked up; a low growl stirred in her chest.

A lean dog-wolf emerged from the cedars and stood looking up at her. His face was fang-slashed, his ears ripped and crusted with the blood of battle. He was a big wolf, broad-chested and thick of neck, one of three survivors of the valley pack. Of the upland pack that had come upon him and his, but three remained to remember defeat. These had fled back to their own kingdom. The dog-wolf facing the cripple was now king of the valley range, master of all the grey killers who held to the tangle. He was her master too; so much he told her in a language she understood as they stood facing each other, the dog alert-eyed, eager, the she-wolf defiant, snarling.

She knew the big dog who claimed her for mate was not the one whose call had stirred her. This dog was a

killer, a wild, ungovernable thing, whose life was lust and whose world was the boundless one of space and unending trails which she could never follow. He was a wolf, and she was a wretched outcast who had ceased to be a wolf.

He was advancing slowly towards her now, stiff-legged, menacing, bristles erect and fangs gleaming in a snarl. She was his by law; his by right of might. He was coming to claim her.

She whimpered and shrank away from his advance, and his snarl grew into a throaty, threatening gurgle.

And then from out of the opposite thicket stole another wolf, light grey of coat, broad of head, heavy of muzzle. He, too, stood still and looked at her from eyes whose amber depths held fiery pools of green. And she knew that this was the one whose plaint had reached her through the spaces.

She whimpered, and he came slowly up to her, touched her uplifted nose with his own, and stood beside her.

The other wolf crouched, fangs gleaming, throat pulsating to the growl of fury which awoke at the sight of a rival. The big outcast did not move. Eyes on the advancing one, he waited, stiff-legged and tense until his maddened adversary sprang.

Then he leaped in and out. His heavy jaws met crunchingly on the spine of the hurtling thing, and his head went up with a jerk. The attacker was spinning and sprawling far away and lay a grotesque thing on the snow.

Then again the outcast touched the nose of the crippled she-wolf with his own. So outcast found outcast and there was a mating. For the little cripple was joy, and no more hunger; for the mate of her choosing, companion ship and the joy of serving.

V

In the Sogawash Valley, which sweeps from where the blue waters lap at the feet of the forest, far westward to a world of white arteries where life of the solitude begins, is seen sometimes a big grey animal whose footprints are those of a wolf, but whose cry, seldom given, is the sad, mellow cry of the Great Dane. The wild dog of Temagami, the trappers call him, and laugh gleefully when his foot-marks are found, on stream-bank or snow of their trapping ground. For a visit from the wild dog means good luck.

It is told that once, when a trapper was helplessly caught in a bear trap, those who sought him were guided to where he lay by the frantic baying of this wild dog.

De Foe, master of the Valley trappers, it was who told this story, and swore that no man must harm the wild dog who had saved him.

"Leesin, you. I was fast, dying. I call, but no voice responded. To my bon Dieu I pray to sen' help. An' den, he come, sacre, dat t'ing come from de tamaracs an' look wid hees wil' eyes into mine. A wolf, I tell maself, an' one I too once try to keel. I close my eye and wait. An' den, ma frien's, what you t'ink happen? Dat wolf he sat down on haunches, an' bark long bark—not howl, min' you, non! but bark."

"I know no more den, but by-an'-by I wake, an' help me, Jesu, I feel hot tongue on ma cheek. Eet is heem. I hear heem whine. An' den he go back leetle piece an' call some more. An' when you come—he ees gone."

So much for De Foe's story. Those who have come to understand a dog's soul will believe that the grey outcast who mated with the little crippled wolf in the valley of tamaracs, found in that touch on the face of the man who lay helpless before him, that which man in his full strength had denied him.

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The Best Dog I Ever Knew

Continued from Page 7

TEDDY

His Leave-taking Raises the Riddle of the Ages

"Ted," short for "Teddy Bear," was so named because when we got him first he was a roly-poly ball of brown fur, for all the world like a teddy-bear one sees in a toy shop.

The day he left his mother, a big water spaniel crossed with retriever (his father was pure Chesapeake) he was brought to our homestead on the prairie, 60 miles from a railway, with a black and white kitten, who early taught him to keep a respectful distance, but later became reconciled and even liked to sleep with him.

Small as they both were at first they grew up together for nearly nine years to become extra large for their species, an abundance of pure cow's milk and farmhouse bread evidently agreeing with them as a steady diet. Being newly married and isolated on the homestead, the first winter, six miles from a neighbor, we made great pets of our kitten and puppy, but fortunately did not spoil them.

Ted was taught to wait till "Tommy" (as we afterwards called the kitten) had quite finished his meal before attempting to eat for himself—this from a mistaken idea at the time that "kitty" was the "female of the species," and when the error was discovered it was thought "cute" to see him wait so politely though impatiently. So all the years he lived he never ate before Tommy was satisfied, and to do the big black fellow with the beautiful white waistcoat justice, he only occasionally took delight in teasing Ted and making him wait unnecessarily long.

Soon, however, the real test of life came to Ted—jealousy! After being the "baby," or at least one of two almost equally petted and made much of for almost a year, there came a "little stranger," and a wee tiny creature lay in a hammock who made queer gurgling noises and often cried when everyone rushed to give her attention, while a mere puppy or kitten seemed neglected and now of little account.

Just at first the dog and cat had to be watched carefully, but after a period of wistful scouting of the situation, and in each case a serious "talk," (wonderful how much of what one says both dog and cat understand when made a constantly loved companion of!). They both accepted the "party of the third part" and even extended, at first rather grudgingly, an affection which rapidly became a watchful love, and when at nine months the wee bundle of sunshine disappeared and did not come back, both dog and cat sorrowed at least because we were sad, and often would rub head against our knees and look up seeming to say "never mind, I'm here yet."

Later, when, one after the other, some 14 months apart, three other little

toddlers arrived, Ted established himself as guardian-in-chief and nursemaid to the wee girlies, and never by any chance let them out of his sight, if he could help it, any waking moment. Children never had a more conscientious nurse, or one more capable and intelligent, with all respect to humans in that capacity. The way that big brown fellow would watch after his charges was wonderful to see.

If ever they strayed out on the road he would herd them carefully off to the side, and if to tease him one persisted in staying in the middle he would catch hold of her dress and positively pull her, willy-nilly, off to the side—a busy nurse he surely was.

One day, when Helen, the oldest living girlie, was about five years old, a big black sow, old, cross and cranky, broke out of her pen just down the hill between the house and barn, and for some reason made straight at the little one with open mouth, savagely grunting and obviously furious enough to kill. I was at the barn door, the mother at the house, neither close enough to save our darling, but Ted was "on the job"—right in front of the baby he sprang and straight at the infuriated old sow. His bound swerved the brute sideways, both missing the child by a fraction. The brave dog hung on to the old sow's ear long enough for me to get there with an old whiffle-tree I had picked up, and I soon had the pig under control and fastened safely in a stall in the barn, in a few hours to be slaughtered and mostly turned into lard. But what could we do good enough to show Ted what we thought of him?

I think he knew he was a hero; how he strutted about and more than ever constituted himself constant guard for the girls—indeed he became almost a nuisance as they grew older. Love for a dog? Well, you bet we had it, and when I went overseas in his eighth year, though I hardly hoped to see him again, I was bitterly hurt when I got word in France that the wonderful old boy had been poisoned.

Sometimes I think it couldn't have happened if I'd been home, but who knows? However, as with men, his deeds live after him, and while he was deprived of what perhaps should have been his birthright, inasmuch he was never taught to hunt and retrieve game, as no doubt he longed to do, he was, through those early years on that far prairie homestead, the greatest comfort and help to two pioneers who remember him with gratitude, as the bravest as well as gentlest, and yet most powerful dog we ever knew.

Sometimes one wonders about transmigration of souls. There is much to be said for the Hindoo's belief. One could not look into those faithful, intelligent brown eyes, fathomless, yet pools of light, that seemed to express sympathy with my every mood, and bear to think that soon that spirit of pure loving loyalty, unswerving, devotion to self-imposed duty and sensitive intelligence, would be extinguished forever. No. No.



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Somewhere, somehow, I cannot help hoping I shall meet the real "Ted" again, who knows?—H. J. Dufty, Edmonton, Alta.

CAPTAIN

Faithful Until Death

Someone—was it the great Dr. Samuel Johnson?—once remarked that mankind owed the dog both love and protection, as he alone of all soulless created beings was ever known to leave his own kind to follow man. Is there, then, a firmer bond, a more sympathetic understanding uniting the dog to his master than that which exists between himself and his fellows?

Be that as it may, it is, indeed, for me, a labor of love to write a simple appreciation of Captain, the most faithful of dogs. No thrilling tale is this of canine courage, practiced feats or re-

markable ingenuity, but a plain, unvarnished homely story, strangely pathetic and absolutely true.

It was in the early Ontario pioneer days, the days of the sickle, the cradle, and flail, when the sound of the spinning-wheel and the loom mingled with that of the tread-mill, the power of which churned the good wife's cream into butter.

And Captain's duty it was to tread the mill and patiently did he perform that most discouraging of toil that never seemed to get him any place, but which resembled the plight of Tennyson's Lotus eaters, who were "ever climbing up the climbing wave." Powerful and strong though he was, yet his great chest heaved as he strained at his task for the churnings were often heavy, and Captain no longer was young, as he had been when his master, "the green Irishman," had rescued him from the inhuman hands of a Yankee tradesman.

But when his fatiguing task was ended, he was wont to stretch his weary length on the floor beside the couch, whereon his suffering master, that being whom he loved best of all, lay awaiting the call that would release him from the torment of that fatal malady, which, as he himself expressed it, was gnawing at his throat like the hungry jaws of a starving dog." And the hot moist tongue of the panting dog touched ever so lovingly the frail white hand that gently stroked the shaggy head ever lifted for a caress.

So passed the days of the falling leaf and winter came, and a cessation of Captain's labors at the mill. But now, his services were requisitioned by a neighbor who lived a mile away, and once more he took to his task with a will. But each day after his morning's work was finished, he stole quietly away, and in a short time the patient sufferer on the couch heard a scratching at the outer door, which told him that "Cap." had come. Assuming his accustomed position he lay near his friend till the shadows began to fall, but when he heard the injunction, "Run away, now, to Murray's," he rose, stretched his limbs and was gone.

But, at last, came a day when no form lay upon the couch, when no soft Celtic voice bade Cap. welcome, when, instead, a fresh mound of earth darkened the snows in the grove on the sunny hilltop. And again Cap. came. Straight up to the strangely vacant couch, where never had a welcome failed to greet him, he came, and the watchers saw him sniff the cushions with a bewildered look. Was it all a mystery to him? Perhaps so; perhaps not. But he gave one look about the room, dropped his head to the floor and straightway sought the door. Sorrowfully, it was opened for him, and he passed out, never to return.

It would perhaps, make a better story if I were to say that he sought the hilltop where his friend lay buried, and there stretched himself in death, but such would not be true. Instead he returned to Murray's and never afterwards was known to leave the place. Can any of my readers explain the reason? Nay, that were to understand the heart of a dog, an impossible thing!—Kate Bonnet Muenster, Sask.

When Farm Women Meet

Continued from Page 6

On Thursday evening, Judge Ethel McLachlan, of the juvenile court, spoke on juvenile delinquency. Miss McLachlan attributed many of the cases of delinquency coming before her to failure on the part of parents to teach children honesty, to street running at nights, and to idle and mis-spent Sundays. She said that the child that is allowed to grow up without appreciation of the sacredness of the Sabbath is deprived of one of the greatest advantages a child can possibly have. Only about four and one-third per cent. of the cases coming before her had been sentenced to the industrial school. There were 21 "repeaters" out of 392, almost 95 per cent. of the delinquents never appeared in the court after the first time. During the year 1924 Judge McLachlan had tried 1,924 cases and only four of these had been appealed. She found theft to be the most common offence.

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Study Legislation

Mrs. T. M. Morgan read a legislative report which dealt chiefly with wills, and official trustees. The discussion growing out of Mrs. Morgan's report was quite keen, as the delegates present wished information on many points of law.

Mr. Barr, solicitor of the S.G.G.A., was invited to be present during the discussion, and he answered many questions. These centred largely around the rights of a woman in regard to her husband's property in case of his death. Mr. Barr explained that under Saskatchewan law, if a man died intestate the whole of the property went to the

Public Health

Mrs. H. K. Misenheimer presented the annual report on Public Health. Mrs. Misenheimer devoted a large portion of her report to defining the different types of mental defectives, and the kind of care which is best suited for dealing with them. In speaking of this she said:

"Legislation is needed to provide adequate facilities for care, segregation and vocational training for the feeble minded, and this is always achieved when public opinion demands it, so we must work to improve and educate the people to a realization of the value to the community of these things." And again later: "There is no institution for the segregation, care and education of feeble-minded in Saskatchewan, but provision is made at the mental hospital at Weyburn, and those who through delinquency or otherwise are being a manifest nuisance, are ordered segregated and admitted. The children are given special instruction by teachers specially qualified to do this work. Thorough examination of child immigrants should be made so that no mental defectives might enter in this way. Statistics show that at present a large number of immigrants are defectives."

Mrs. Misenheimer placed the number of mental defectives in the province needing permanent care and attention at 500, and said: "We should not cease to urge our government to provide adequate education, treatment, and institutional care for our mentally handicapped. As a matter of economy it is cheaper for a province to do this than to bear the expense of long careers of crime, pauperism, and sex immorality." The report also outlined the training provided for nursing housekeepers in Saskatchewan.

Another asked for compulsory legislation making it a duty of medical doctors to put the proper drops in infant's eyes at birth, to prevent eye diseases.

Immigration

Mrs. Frith presented the report on Immigration. She claimed that Canada had need for many more people to settle the arable portions of land. For immigration to Canada purposes the northern hemisphere is divided into two classes: 1. The preferred countries, Great Britain, United States, Scandinavia, Holland, Belgium, and the north generally. 2. The non-preferred countries, Central and Southern Europe, Poland and Russia. From the preferred countries any one can come to Canada who has the price, and who can pass the

necessary examination for fitness. From the non-preferred countries no one can come who has not already obtained a job on a farm. The report outlined in brief the Empire Settlement Act of 1922, between the British and Canadian governments. During the year 103 girls were brought to Saskatchewan under the Empire Settlement Act, and were placed in domestic service.

A resolution asking for special emphasis be laid upon mental inspection of child immigrants was passed by the convention.

A resolution which provoked quite a considerable amount of discussion had to do with a new plan of electing a Central board of the Women's Section of the S.G.G.A. This asked that six members be selected from the floor of the convention who, with the two executive officers, president and vice-president, would constitute the board. Mrs. McNeal explained that this was planned with an idea of economy, as it had been found very expensive to finance meetings of the regular board made up of one woman director from each of the sixteen districts, and the three directors at large. The resolution also stated that five members of the board would constitute the executive. It was explained that this would not make any difference in the usual custom of having a director for each district. The resolution carried and those elected as members of the new board for 1925 were: Mrs. E.

Osborne, Regina; Mrs. J. Holmes, Asquith; Mrs. E. P. St. John, Kisbey; Mrs. O. P. Moen, Tompkins; Mrs. H. K. Misenheimer, Nokomis, and Mrs. M. A. Robertson, Cutknife.

Mrs. Ida McNeal was elected by acclamation as the president of the W.S.G.G.A. for 1925, and Mrs. George Hollis, of Shaunavon, was elected in the same manner, to the position of vice-president. Mrs. McNeal, Mrs. Hollis and Mrs. J. Holmes, were named as the representatives of the Women's Section on the main board of the S.G.G.A.

Special mention must be made of the relief work done this year by the Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers. Over 1,400 people were supplied with clothing, approximately seven tons of clothing being sent out. The fund which had been raised to help along this work was made up of donations from locals, donations from individuals, from the Patriotic Acre Fund, and by a fund collected by the Regina Leader, and the Regina Daily Post.

Other resolutions which were passed by the convention were: One, asking the Department of Education to establish at least one year normal course for teachers, to provide model schools in connection with normal school, and to provide a definite period of practice teaching for normal students under qualified teachers; another expressed opposition to any form

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Mrs. Ida McNeal

President of Women's Section, S.G.G.A., re-elected by acclamation for 1925.

widow if there were no children; in case there was one child, half of the property went to the widow and half to the child. If there was more than one child, a third went to the widow, and two-thirds to the children.

A resolution was passed reading as follows:

"Whereas, provision has been made by which the wife of a man, who has, under his will, not given her the portion of the estate to which she would have been entitled under the Devolution of Estates Act, and,

"Whereas, in our opinion the same right should be available for the children of the deceased in such circumstances;

"Therefore be it resolved that the appropriate amendment be asked for to give to the children under such circumstances the same right as to the portion of the estate they would have been entitled to under the Devolution of Estates Act as now enjoyed by a wife."

Mrs. E. Osborne read the Junior report, which showed exceptionally good progress for the year. In 1923 there were 26 clubs, and during 1924, 32 new clubs were organized. Mrs. Osborne reported that some of the clubs were doing most interesting work. Two contests on essays had been conducted for the Juniors on the subject, The Ideal Citizen. An art competition was also held, and the response had been good. Mrs. Osborne urged further education for farm young people, the encouragement of literary activities, public speaking, debating, telling of stories, the reading of good books, and making use of the open shelf library established by the provincial government. Suggestions made for local clubs were that every local should have a Junior organization, that the Juniors be encouraged to provide programs; that a Junior evening be arranged; that every Junior should wear a special button; that the club should work for publicity of its work; that they should report every month, and that Juniors should be encouraged to come to the annual convention. Mrs. Osborne outlined the short course provided by the University during the summer, and what is being done at Regina College to provide home economic training for girls. Two young girls from the Regina College appeared at the convention in a fashion display of dresses and hats they had made while taking a course there.

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Sask. Farmers' Parliament

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address by Dr. T. A. Patrick, of Yorkton. He related the events leading to the creation of the Dominion of Canada, the framing of the constitution, known as the British North America Act, and the Genesis of the Senate of Canada as an appointed body with life tenure of office. He disagreed with the proposal to abolish the Senate, and referred to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's position that the provinces should be represented equally by senators with a limited period of office. He advocated an equal number of senators for each province, elected by proportional representation with the province as one constituency, and that no member of the Senate should be a member of the government. The demand for this reform should come from the western provinces and especially from Saskatchewan, because these provinces were not bound by the compact of Confederation, and were under-represented in the Senate.

Thursday Sessions

The third day's proceedings, opened with the report of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, presented by J. W. Ward, secretary of the council. The matter of this report has already appeared in The Guide.

Following the report the convention resumed consideration of a resolution from Wynyard local, urging the merging of the United Grain Growers, Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, and the wheat pools of the three provinces into "one great co-operative marketing concern, so securing co-operative control of the marketing of our chief commodity." E. Paynter spoke strongly in favor of the principle in the resolution, but expressed the opinion that it would take time to effect the consolidation and a body like the convention could not deal with the practical details. First, they should unite the two farmers' organizations of the province, then they could attack the larger problem and he believed they would in time achieve the ideal.

President Edwards left the chair for a few minutes to speak on the resolution. They must, he said, link up these great institutions, defining the field of each to prevent competition and thus create the largest co-operative marketing institution on the North American continent. The boards of the commercial institutions and the association should get together to devise ways and means to accomplish this purpose.

Hon. George Langley supported the previous speakers. Sooner or later, he said, these farmers' organizations must come together. He proposed as an addition to the resolution that "the board of directors of this association be empowered to take whatever action they think fit to give effect to this resolution." Without further debate the resolution as amended was adopted by unanimous vote.

Amalgamation with the Farmers' Union of Canada was the next order of business, and the discussion was begun by the reading of a resolution from the board of directors favoring amalgamation as soon as a satisfactory basis had been evolved. The privileges of the convention were extended to J. A. Stoneman and W. J. Fisher, representatives of the Farmers' Union, in order that they might take part in the discussion.

To provide a basis for the discussion of the conditions of the uniting of the two associations the following resolution was brought forward by the resolutions committee of the convention:

"Whereas, the Farmers' Union of Canada, at a convention held in Saskatoon, in July, 1924, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved that this convention instructs the Central board to appoint a committee to confer with all agrarian organizations in Canada to determine if there is some common ground upon which they can amalgamate, and report back to the board; and,

"Whereas, the Central board of the Farmers' Union has appointed the committee called for in the foregoing resolution and this committee has brought

the matter to the attention of Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association;

"Therefore be it resolved, that the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association will negotiate with the Farmers' Union of Canada for an amalgamation of the two bodies, and as a basis upon which to consummate this amalgamation, we recommend the following:

"1. That the name of the amalgamated body shall be the United Farmers of Saskatchewan.

"2. That the constitution shall provide

"(a) That the organization shall work in a lawful manner for the attainment of its ends, relying for success upon the justice of its cause, backed by a public opinion created through the education of the people.

"(b) That the membership shall be confined to bona fide farmers, and shall define the meaning of that term.

"(c) That women shall have equal rights with men.

"3. In all the articles of the new constitution the rights of the minority shall be preserved.

"4. That the amalgamated body shall be a provincial unit working in harmony with the united farmers of other provinces.

"Resolved that when notified by the executive of the Farmers' Union that the foregoing conditions are acceptable to that organization, our Central board is hereby authorized to confer with the Central board of the Farmers' Union and arrange the details of the common constitution, the said constitution to be ratified by a general convention of each association."

Mr. Stoneman, on behalf of the Farmers' Union, stated that the union had been much misrepresented. He referred to the sentence in the resolution about the use of "lawful means." The Farmers' Union had no thought of using other than lawful means. The Farmers' Union and the S.G.G.A. had the same end in view, and he thought, the best way to promote the movement for amalgamation would be by the adoption of a resolution similar to that passed in connection with the commercial companies. They should forget the little things and keep their eyes on the big things.

Hon George Langley said that he favored amalgamation; but he wanted to get the Farmers' Union into the S.G.G.A. They had, however, to be careful that in taking in the members of the Farmers' Union they did not drive out as many staunch grain growers. The S.G.G.A. was a time-honored institution with a great record. They should have it clearly known whether the amalgamation meant the end of the provincial organization or not; whether they went into a Dominion wide organization or preserved the provincial association.

President Edwards stated that it was already understood by the Farmers' Union that amalgamation did not mean the scrapping of the constitution of the S.G.G.A.; the association would remain a provincial organization affiliated with the farmers organization of other provinces, through the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Mr. Orchard spoke strongly against amalgamation. The best part of the Farmers' Union, he said, was the membership which was also a grain growers' membership. They had nothing to gain by such amalgamation and there were certain features of the propaganda of the Farmers' Union which their Central had not repudiated, and which were not consistent with the principles of the S.G.G.A.

That the discussion should proceed by way of consideration of the principle first, that is, that they debate the question of whether or not the association desired to amalgamate with the Farmers' Union, was proposed and embodied in a resolution that "we are of the opinion that amalgamation with the Saskatchewan branch of the Farmers' Union of Canada is desirable if a satisfactory basis can be arrived at." Before voting on the resolution, the convention adjourned in order as the chairman said, to give them time to think it over.

Afternoon

Debate on the proposal to amalgamate with the Farmers' Union was resumed after the noon interval. A request was made that the executive inform the convention what had al-

ready been accomplished in conferences with the Farmers' Union.

Mrs. McNaughton, on behalf of the executive stated that in two conferences with the Farmers' Union, the main discussion had been on the funding of farmers' debts. The discussion on amalgamation had been entirely on general lines inasmuch as the representatives of the S.G.G.A. had no authority to go officially into the subject. Everything that had been done, was covered in the report of the executive.

Vice-president Johnson and President Edwards supported Mrs. McNaughton, the latter stressing the difficulty encountered in the fact that the Farmers' Union was a national and not a provincial organization. That and the secret character of the Farmers' Union constituted the chief obstacles to amalgamation.

Vice-president Johnson urged that they look at the whole question broadly. There was nothing to be gained by harsh words. There was undoubtedly an extreme radical element in the Farmers' Union, but the union itself was gradually weeding out this element. They had, in times past, such men in the S.G.G.A. Perhaps the S.G.G.A. had become too conservative, had not kept close enough to the rank and file. He likened the Farmers' Union to the Non-partisan League, as a body which had stirred them up, had made them think, and had put new life into the movement. In that respect the Farmers' Union had done good work. They had so far not been asked to sacrifice any principle of the association, and they should meet those who asked for amalgamation frankly and earnestly.

Mrs. McNeal, president W.S.G.G.A., supported the resolution, and pointed out how it affected the W.S.G.G.A.

H. C. Fleming also supported the resolution, and was followed by J. T. Seekins, who assured the convention that extreme radicalism was not confined to the Farmers' Union, and anyway the radicals stimulated both thought and action in their associations.

Other delegates spoke in support of the resolution. No delegate spoke against it and when the resolution was put to the convention it was carried with only one dissident.

The convention then proceeded to discuss the resolution from the resolutions committee, clause by clause. The first clause, that the name of the amalgamated body shall be the United Farmers of Saskatchewan, was amended by deleting the word "shall." In reply to a delegate, Mr. Barr, counsel for the association, stated that the change of name would necessitate an act of the legislature, and in that act all the rights of the life members would be conserved. "Call us grandfathers of the association," declared another life member, "and we will be satisfied." The clause was adopted as amended.

Clause A, section 2, was objected to by Mr. Stoneman, of the Farmers' Union, as containing a reflection on the Farmers' Union. The convention agreed that the section should be modified, and eventually it was changed to read that Clause 1, section 3, of the constitution of the S.G.G.A. shall be preserved, namely, "To forward the interests of the farmers in any honorable and legitimate way."

Clause B led to considerable discussion, and it was pointed out that the definition of bona fide farmers in the constitution of the Farmers' Union, would exclude a number of prominent workers in the S.G.G.A., including President Edwards.

Mr. Stoneman stated that the object of the Farmers' Union was to be a farmers' organization, and not one which anybody could join. The bankers, manufacturers, laborers and others do not admit anybody that cares to ask to membership. They had to have some method to keep out of the organization those who were undesirable.

Mr. Musselman raised the point of control. It was important he said to have a clear understanding as to whether the organization of locals be controlled by the Central body or the locals.

J. A. Maharg, made a strong plea for the retention of the control of the local over membership, and another delegate declared that in his local it was the bona fide farmer who gave most of the

trouble. After a long discussion the clause was deleted.

Clause C was adopted without discussion.

Section 3 was changed to read: "rights of minorities," and with that alteration was adopted.

On section 4, Mr. Stoneman, in reply to a question, stated that the question was whether or not the convention wanted to belong to a national or a provincial organization, in view of the fact that the trend of everything was on a national scale. He believed the economic fight was between the producer and the capitalist, and the farmers could better concentrate on that fight through a national organization.

President Edwards pointed out that what the section provided for was a farmers' movement with provincial associations federated through the Canadian Council of Agriculture. A delegate stated that inasmuch as the Farmers' Union was in Manitoba and Alberta, it would appear that the Farmers' Union would still be left after the proposed amalgamation. The section was adopted.

Discussion then took place over the "closed door," on a proposal to insert in the resolution after Section 4, an expression of opinion from the convention on the policy of secrecy. A delegate speaking on the proposal declared that he was perfectly satisfied with the closed door system of the Farmers' Union, because it was as open as could be. They hadn't been able to keep secret anything that took place in their lodges.

Mr. Stoneman stated that the Farmers' Union was not interested in hiding what they did, but they reserved the right to close and open the doors of their meetings as they chose. The matter was left to the committee which will negotiate with the Farmers' Union.

It was moved and carried that a section 5 be added: "that the policy of creating and maintaining junior clubs be continued."

An amendment to the last paragraph of the resolution to substitute a committee elected from the convention for the Central board, was rejected. The resolution as amended was then put and carried amid applause.

Hog Grading

At Thursday evening session the following resolution on hog grading was brought before the convention from the Swine Breeders' Association.

"Whereas, the system of the grading of hogs is founded on a sound principle and deserves the support of all swine breeders;

"Therefore be it resolved that the Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association stand firmly behind the production of bacon hogs, and approve of the grading system in general, and further that the joint swine committee be requested to carry on further work with the idea of improving marketing conditions on the stock yards and in the packing plants, as the standard for select bacon hogs is apparently extremely high in Western Canada."

The resolution did not please a number of delegates who insisted that there was something wrong with the grading system and that there was evidently a movement to compel the production of a type of hog that was very difficult to raise. Because they felt they had not enough information to enable them to express an opinion on the matter, the delegates voted to table the resolution. Subsequently they passed a resolution asking the Council of Agriculture to investigate the grading of hogs.

In consideration of constitutional amendments a resolution to limit the holding of the president's office by one individual to three consecutive years was lost by an overwhelming majority, as also was one limiting the period of two years for any office. Queensdale local submitted a resolution that "any person holding office in any grain company shall not at the same time hold office on the central board" of the association. There was some lively discussion of this question, the main argument being that a man could not give the proper attention to two offices of this kind, while opponents of the resolution maintained that the election of directors was in the hands of the delegates and they could elect or refuse to elect as they chose. The resolution

was carried by a substantial majority.

Nominations for president were received after disposing of constitutional amendments, and the following were nominated: George Edwards, Hon. George Langley and R. M. Johnson. Mr. Langley and Mr. Johnson with drew, Mr. Edwards thus being re-elected by acclamation.

Other resolutions passed at this session were: That work be commenced this spring on the Turtleford-Hafford branch line; that conditions in Canada be truthfully represented in immigration propaganda, and that foreign immigrants be not permitted to settle in colonies; that the address of the president of the S.G.G.A., and the president of the W.S.G.G.A., be printed in the hand book; that the C.P.R. improve the cattle shipping service on the Shaunavon line; that in the event of an amalgamation of the farmers' commercial companies, the present employees be taken care of; that the government reverse the decision of the Board of Railway Commissioners with regard to the Crow's Nest Pass agreement and prohibit all rate discrimination.

Friday Sessions

A discussion on cattle pooling at the opening session of the last day of the convention was lead by C. Rice-Jones, vice-president of the United Grain Growers Ltd., who explained in detail the method of handling and distributing cattle brought to the pool and how the system gave the best results to the producer by controlling the movement to market. Following Mr. Rice-Jones' address, the following resolution was moved: "That a livestock pool be organized on a contract basis as an enlargement of the pool now operated by the United Grain Growers Ltd." Mr. Rice-Jones answered some questions, and the discussion was adjourned to consider nominations for vice-president. The following were nominated: Hon. George Langley, C. M. Emery, A. C. Hawkes, A. Baynton, J. M. Thomas, J. P. Robinson, C. C. Stolliker, W. A. S. Tegart, H. Fleming, G. Hamdorf, C. Paling and Mrs. V. McNaughton. Before the voting each candidate briefly addressed the convention. Mr. Hamdorf, Mr. Paling and Mrs. McNaughton withdrew, and W. J. Orchard announced that after the resolution passed the day before concerning interlocking directorates, he must resign from the board of directors as representative of the debenture holders of the trading department. Hon. George Langley was elected. Resolutions passed at this session were: That the Peebles-Lampman branch of the C.N.R. and the Radville Fife Lake Line be completed; that the provinces be equally represented in the Senate; that the convention approve of the reductions made in the tariff at the last session of parliament, and request a substantial reduction in the tariff on necessities and implements of production at the coming session.

Afternoon

Debate on the cattle pool was resumed after the noon recess by J. G. Robertson, Saskatchewan livestock commissioner, who urged them to look carefully into the question before committing themselves, but that if they did decide in favor of a cattle pool they should not duplicate machinery but should use the machinery of the United Grain Growers Ltd. He suggested the convention appoint a committee of grain growers and livestock men to investigate the matter and report to the convention. Mr. Langley thought the committee should report to the board, which should be empowered to take action. Eventually the original resolution was withdrawn and the following substituted and carried:

"Resolved, that this convention is of opinion that a committee should be appointed by the Central board to make investigation into the feasibility of establishing a livestock pool or pools, and if a workable plan can be evolved, the executive be empowered to take such action as may be deemed necessary to bring same into being and operation, securing as far as possible the co-operation of other interested groups."

A resolution from Shallow Lake

local, that the quality of grades of wheat should not vary, but permanent samples of grades be established, and that the government keep samples of such permanent grades in sealed containers to be used by all grain inspectors, was tabled after a discussion on grading closed by Mr. Langley urging that the farmers wait for the report of the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission.

Before voting for directors at large a resolution was brought before the convention, declaring that the office of director at large be abolished. In amendment it was moved that the number of directors at large be reduced from five to three. Both Mr. Edwards and Mr. Langley spoke against the resolution and upon being put both the amendment and the original resolution were rejected. After nominations for directors at large had been received the resolution from Shallow Lake local on grading was taken from the table, and going to a vote was adopted. Complaints of short weight on coal were voiced in the discussion of a resolution from Boule Creek local, asking that "Mine weights on coal be guaranteed to the consumer in a manner similar to that in which grain weights are guaranteed."

There was always a shortage shown when a car load of coal was weighed over government scales a number of delegates declared, although some were not sure how the shortage came about. The resolution was sent back to the resolutions committee for redrafting.

The following resolution was carried unanimously:

"Resolved, that this convention, fully recognizing the great services rendered to the farmers of the western provinces by E. A. Partridge, commends to the executive to take such steps as are necessary to provide some suitable recognition."

Other resolutions passed were: That the Hudson Bay Railway be completed at the earliest possible moment; that tax sales be not earlier than December 1 each year; that the Dominion government continue the forestry farm at Indian Head and the free distribution of seedling trees; that the government be urged to appoint brand inspectors, with duties similar to those in the province of Alberta; that proportional representation should be tried in the province.

Evening

The last session of the convention opened with a vote of gratitude to R. M. Johnson, retiring vice-president for his many years of efficient service. The convention also re-endorsed the declaration of principles issued by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The resolution regarding short weight in car loads of coal came back from the resolutions committee in the following form: "That our Central board take this matter up with the proper authorities and provide, if possible, that a sufficient percentage be deducted from the weight of coal at the shipping point to guarantee full weight to the purchaser."

It was adopted.

The Hudson Bay Railway figured in another debate led by the reading of the resolutions passed at last year's convention. A resolution was moved and carried to the effect that if the federal government did not immediately begin completion of the road the governments of the three prairie provinces should take joint steps to see if anything can be done to get the line completed. The voting for directors at large resulted in the return of A. Z. Drew, John McCloy, A. Baynton, J. M. Thomas, C. M. W. Emery.

A resolution expressing appreciation of the work of Mrs. V. McNaughton as an officer of the association, and expressing pleasure in her assurance that she will continue to work as a private member, was adopted unanimously.

The Robertson Shield was presented to two women delegates from Merington local, which had won the highest score in the competition for organization and work. A resolution asking for the abolition of the dumping section of the tariff act was passed, and the resolutions from the Women's Section were approved by the general convention. A. P. Waldron, editor of the Western Producer, responded to

Be a Taxidermy Artist

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You can now learn Taxidermy, the wonderful art of mounting birds, animals, sporting scenes, etc. Learn at home, by mail. The free book tells how. Mount your own trophies. Decorate home and den. Interesting, fascinating, big profits. Join our school. \$5.00 students. Success guaranteed. Get our free book without delay. Send right now.

N. W. School of Taxidermy, 352 Elwood Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Has New Hair Kotalko Did It



"I had been losing my hair gradually for a long time. At last I had become almost completely bald, with hardly a hair on my head."

"The small photograph is taken from a football group, and can be verified by any number of people who know just how I looked when bald. The larger photo shows my appearance after using only three boxes of Kotalko."

This verified statement is by Jack Evans, well-known athlete. He is but one of the big legion of users of Kotalko who voluntarily attest it has stopped falling hair, eliminated dandruff, or aided new, luxuriant hair growth. Genuine KOTALKO is sold by thousands of druggists.

FREE Trial Box

To prove the efficacy of Kotalko, for men's and women's hair, the producers are giving Proof Boxes, free of duty, to those who ask. Write to KOTALKO OFFICE, A-193, Station L, New York.



High Blood Pressure

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Obesity and allied diseases treated under expert medical supervision.

Special treatment for Nervousness, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Insomnia.

Electrical and Mineral Baths unequalled in Canada.

Massage—Masseur and Masseuse.

REASONABLE RATES

Comfortable and Cheerful Environment.

Write for fuller information.

The Mineral Springs Sanatorium

ELMWOOD, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Acids in Stomach Cause Indigestion

Create Gas, Sourness and Pain.
How to Treat

Medical authorities state that nearly nine-tenths of the cases of stomach trouble, indigestion, sourness, burning, gas, bloating, nausea, etc., are due to an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach and not as some believe to a lack of digestive juices. The delicate stomach lining is irritated, digestion is delayed and food sours, causing the disagreeable symptoms which every stomach sufferer knows so well.

Artificial digestants are not needed in such cases and may do real harm. Try laying aside all digestive aids and instead get from any druggist a few ounces of Bisurated Magnesia and take a teaspoonful in a quarter glass of water right after eating. This sweetens the stomach, prevents the formation of excess acid and there is no sourness, gas or pain. Bisurated Magnesia (in powder or tablet form—never liquid or milk) is harmless to the stomach, inexpensive to take, and is the most efficient form of magnesia for stomach purposes. It is used by thousands of people who enjoy their meals with no more fear of indigestion.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Wrestling Book FREE
 Tells how to be a great athlete and successful wrestler—how to win. Starting secrets taught in wonderful lessons by world's champions Farmer Burns and Frank Gotch. Be strong, healthy, athletic. Handle big men with ease. Learn self defense. Be a leader. Men and boys, write for Free Book today. State your age. Farmer Burns School, 252 Railway Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

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PRIZES
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500 SELF-FILLING FOUNTAIN PENS

Find the Driver, mark him with an X, and sell 16 packets of Ideal Starch Gloss at 15c a packet, and you win one of the above prizes. This is real easy, so why not have a try? If you want to do this, send us your answer at once, and if it is correct we will send you the Starch Gloss by return mail. EVERY PRIZE GUARANTEED in this contest.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
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the request that he say a few words about the paper. The convention closed with the usual vote of thanks to those who had taken part in the proceedings or contributed to the entertainment of the delegates.

District directors: District No. 1, W. H. Johnson, Moose Jaw; District No. 2, R. Septon, Theresa; District No. 3, L. W. Williamson, Arcola; District No. 4, J. B. Patterson, Hearne; District No. 5, George Burden, Moosomin; District No. 6, W. A. S. Tegert, Mildred; District No. 7, H. C. Fleming, Tate; District No. 8, Dr. Salisbury, Hanley; District No. 9, Ira O'Dell, Foam Lake; District No. 10, Earl Coffin, Colonsay; District No. 11, A. H. Hayes, Neota; District No. 12, M. Hall, Prince Albert; District No. 13, C. C. Stoliker, Wilkie; District No. 14, M. McLachlan, Swift Current; District No. 15, R. Glassford, Aneroid; District No. 16, E. S. Whately, Kindersley.

Directors at large: A. Z. Drew, John McCloy, A. Baynton, J. M. Thomas, C. M. W. Emery.

When Farm Women Meet

Continued from Page 31

of military training in schools; another asked for a competent woman in execu-

tive position in the Department of Education."

The resolutions passed by the Women's Convention were brought before the main convention on Friday night, and were endorsed. The resolution on military training, and one on egg pools provoked quite lively discussions.

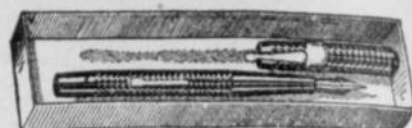
The Maple Leaf Forever

Lt.-Col. A. E. Belcher tells of visiting famous composer

How The Maple Leaf Forever came to be written by Alexander Muir is related in the following interesting narrative by Lieut.-Col. A. E. Belcher, first vice-president of the Ontario Historical Society.

"I had the pleasure of knowing the author some years before he wrote these immortal verses. He was a school teacher, and in those days the remuneration was very small. I speak of him 50 years ago. He then lived in the east part of Toronto; almost immediately opposite his small house was what was then called Leslie's Gardens, where they raised fruit and other trees for sale; it was quite a park as well, as other kinds of trees grew there.

Self-Filling Fountain Pen FREE



This is a wonderful chance to win a Self-Filling Fountain Pen exactly like the picture. Just send to us for THREE DOLLARS' worth of our Easter and Assorted Cards and Garden Seeds, and sell them among your friends and neighbors at 10 cents a package, and when they are sold, send in the money to us, and we will at once send you this lovely pen. Get started early.

BEST PREMIUM CO., Dept. F31, TORONTO

Old Days in Market Square

"We young men coming from outside places boarded at three or four dollars per week at the then farmers' taverns, situated in the vicinity of Market Square. Instead of going to church on Sunday we would take a nice long walk down to these gardens, which were like the countryside. Our friend, Alexander Muir, lived in a small house almost opposite the gates into the gardens. At times he asked me into the house, and we enjoyed a chat; so I had the good fortune of knowing Alexander Muir in other days.

"On being elected the first mayor of the town of Southampton, in the year 1904, I wrote asking him if he would come up later in the summer and deliver a sort of patriotic or inaugural address, which he kindly consented to do. I entertained him during his stay. I had prepared a speaker's platform in our town hall park, and at its entrance I had at least 200 school children, each with a small flag and a large one to lead, to escort him. He was tender-hearted and I noticed he was quite affected.

"Of course there were very many citizens present to hear his address, which was strong, impressive and patriotic. After he had finished I took him to my home, and, of course, I had a very profitable time. Among other things I asked him how he came to write the Maple Leaf.

Continued on Page 38

THE DOO DADS

Greediness always carries its own punishment. That is true whether the greedy one is a little boy or girl, or a man or woman. Nicky Nutt, of Dooville, ought to have known this. Indeed, he had been told it many times, but he still thought more of his own appetite, than of being kind to others. Nicky had earned a dime, and he was on his way to the bakery to spend it. He wanted a fine hot roll, and he was thinking how good it would taste and how he would enjoy it, when he met his pet elephant, Tiny. Now Tiny loved good things, too, and Tiny was only a baby, though he was so big. But Nicky was greedy, and would not agree to let Tiny have anything to eat. "What makes you think I'll share it with you?" he demanded. "Run along. What do I care if you are hungry?" Tiny, very angry, went tramping down the street alone. By chance he passed in front of the very bakery where Nicky was going, and there, with nobody watching them, lay ever so many nice hot rolls—just what Tiny wanted most of all. At once he thought that if he took a roll and ran with it, Nicky would have to pay for it whether or not he liked it. Tiny did just that. Dough, the baker, saw him and called after him and used bad names, but Tiny just ran. When he was far away he stopped and ate his roll. Nicky, very cheerful, came to the bakery soon after and found the baker very angry. "Why so gloomy?" asked the grinning Nicky. "Here," flipping the dime to him, "give me a hot roll and the dime is yours." "You bet it's mine," replied the baker. "It pays me for the roll your elephant just stole from me." Even so, Nicky might have eaten if he had not still been greedy. For as he walked down the road a bakery wagon passed him, and a big, warm pie dropped out of it to the pavement. Nicky might have picked it up and eaten it, but he was too greedy. He wanted more. "I'll follow him—he might drop some more," he said. "then I can come back and get this one and have plenty of pie." So Nicky ran after the wagon, and followed it far down the road. But no more pies fell out. While he was chasing the wagon he should have happened along that same road but Tiny, the elephant. He found the big warm pie, and in a moment he was eating it, and smiling all over his big broad face. When Nicky got tired of chasing the bakery wagon, he turned back to get the pie he had left in the road. "Oh, well," he was telling himself, "one pie is better than none at all." And there, standing in the middle of the road, stood Tiny, the elephant, perfectly happy, the last of the pie just going into his great mouth. It was a fine lesson on the sin of greediness, and Nicky had surely needed the lesson. Whether he learned it this time, or whether he must have the lesson over and over again, nobody can tell until next time. It takes some of us a long time to learn a very simple lesson.



THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—8 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$5.00 per inch per week. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost \$5.00 each.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 18 insertions for the price of 10; and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order).

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—\$5.40 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK—Various

1925 BOOKLET GIVES VALUABLE HINTS AND complete list of livestock and veterinary supplies, animal markers, ear tags, vaccines, medicines, instruments, etc. Write today, it's free. Winnipeg Veterinary and Breeders' Supply Co., Dept. E, Winnipeg, Man.

FOREST HOME STOCK FARM—SHORTHORN bulls of excellent qualities, ready for service, by Right Sort Ideal. Bacon type Yorkshires, both sex, April farrow, hard to beat in Western Canada. Prices reasonable. Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man.

PERCHERONS—STALLION, MARES, FILLIES. Ayshires, bull and heifer, yearlings, Shetlands, weanlings, mature mares, \$40 up. Kota wheat, John Tooe, Abernethy, Sask. 52-7

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERON AND Red Poll cattle, young stock. Will exchange stallion ten years old for one same breed or young cattle. Edward Laurent, Alida Sask. 3-4

SELLING—REGISTERED BLACK PERCHERON stallion, seven years, also Ayshires, both sexes. J. W. Kyle, RR. 3, Carman, Man. 3-4

HORSES AND PONIES

CLYDESDALE STALLION, PURE-BRED. gentle well broken, inspected, registered in Saskatchewan for 1925. Would accept part payment by good work team or serviceable car. Joseph Catherwood, Scott, Sask. 5-5

FOR SALE—THE GOOD BREEDING AND show Clydesdale stallion, Zero King, 19734, rising eight years old, class A certificate. Also six good work horses for sale. Apply to Donald Coghill, Congress, Sask. 5-5

WANTED FOR CASH—FIVE OR MORE BIG work horses and colts. Box 15, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

PERCHERON STALLION, THREE YEARS old, two rising one year. Low prices. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 2-6

WANTED TO CLUB—CLYDESDALE STAL- lion. Arcola Horse Breeders' Club, D. Lees, Secretary, Kisbey, Sask. 4-2

SELLING—THREE PERCHERON STALLIONS, rising six years, from good stock. Particulars, write Thomas Bazley, Edgerton, Alta. 5-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERON STAL- lion, good one, rising three. F. Duckett, Lacombe, Alta. 5-5

FOR SALE—TEN WORK HORSES, YOUNG, sound, \$650. Write W. E. Hutchinson, Simpson, Sask. 5-2

FELIX OHBERG, AMISK, ALTA., BREEDER of Belgians. Stallions and fillies for sale.

CATTLE—Shorthorns

SELLING—SHORTHORN COWS AND YOUNG bulls. Very low prices. G. W. Francis, Herbert, Sask. 5-2

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, four years. W. L. Carrothers, Creelman, Sask. 5-2

Holsteins

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN YEARLING BULL, great grandson of world's greatest butter cow, De Kol Plus Segis Dixie, fit to head any herd. T.B. tested. Pedigree and price on request. G. M. Fayfair, Balour, Man. 5-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, coming four, prize winner, dam's record, milk, 17,131.3 pounds; butter fat, 618.9 pounds. Apply D. Warwick, Oyen, Alta. 5-2

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, four years; sire's dam's record, 18,300; grand sire's dam's, 22,000. Price, \$75. Apply, Box 233, Gadsby, Alta. 5-3

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULL, TWO YEARS, 55425; sire, Strathmore Korndyke Morag; dam, Flora Lee Ormsby; black and white. For particulars, apply to W. L. George, Delisle, Sask. 4-3

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, year old, \$50, papers free. Wesley Howard, Mather, Man. 4-5

Ayrshires

WANTED—AYRSHIRE BULL. SEND COPY of pedigree. State markings, price. Wm. Atchison, Kisbey, Sask. 4-2

Red Polls

FOR SALE—RED POLLED BULLS, FROM R.O.P. dams. Few females. Eugene Hursh, Macoun, Sask. 3-3

CHOICE RED POLL BULLS, SEVEN TO 14 months; sire, Paramount; grand sire, Proctor, imported. Frank Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask. 3-5

SWINE—Yorkshires

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, TWO lengthy boars, 15 months, \$40; pigs, farrowed last two weeks December, \$15, at eight weeks. Ship from Ralinton or Weyburn. M. P. Roblin, Ralinton, Sask. 3-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—BOARS, GILTS open or bred; select bacon type, prize winners. Oxford-Down ram lambs. Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask. 51-8

FOR SALE—YORKSHIRE BOAR, NINE months old, or would trade for sow bred to farrow April, or trade for Aberdeen-Angus bull. C. Billy, Millwood, Man. 5-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SOW, bred to farrow in March. Yorkshire Hog Breeders' Association, a Roberts, a Sask.; M. E. Hanson, Secretary. 5-2

BRED YORKSHIRE GILTS, REGISTERED, \$21. Linvil Rash, Purple Springs, Alta. 4-3

YORKSHIRE BOARS, \$20; SOWS, BRED, \$25. J. Mitchell, Kisbey, Sask. 3-3

Berkshires

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, lengthy ones, at short prices, spring gilts, sired by imported boars and guaranteed sale in pig by imported boars, for spring farrow, \$25 and \$30 each. Some good spring boars left to clear at \$20 and \$25. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 2-5

40 BERKSHIRE SOWS, Sired BY LAKESIDE Royal Duke, 65403, sure in pig by Vauxhall Clipper, 3-65859, \$20, \$25, papers free. Eight \$15 and 320 boars left. Wm. Boyle, Shaunavon, Sask. 4-2

PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE BOARS, NINE months, \$25. D. T. Kent, Kenton, Man. 5-4

LIVESTOCK—Various

Duroc-Jerseys

DUROC-JERSEY BOAR, TUSEVIEW PRIDE, 20576, born May, 1923, \$35, or will trade for pure-bred Shorthorn or Red Poll calf. Archer, Moirvale, Sask.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, bred sows and young stock. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 3-6

GOATS

FOR SALE—ANGORA BILLY GOAT, THREE years, \$10. Erling Jacobsen, Loreburn, Sask.

SHEEP—Various

SELLING—150 OXFORD AND SHROPSHIRE sheep; 25 pure-bred Shorthorns, in calf. Young, Fairfax, Man. 4-3

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

COLLIE PUPS, DESCENDED FROM CLINKER, champion collie of the world, sold for \$12,500. Registered males, \$13; females, \$11; unregistered males, \$10; females, \$8.00. Parents are real heeler. Photos on request. Both colors. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask.

IF YOU WANT TO START RIGHT WITH silver foxes and win success and independence write J. R. Young and Company, 708 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg.

SELLING—TWO WOLFHOUNDS, THREE years, fast and good killers, 40 dollars pair. Also two pups, ten months old, 20 dollars pair. C. Elliott, Kisbey, Sask. 4-2

FOR SALE—WOLFHOUNDS, ONE GREY- hound, two grey and Russian cross, trained; also pups ready to train. George Jeffrey, Senlac, Sask. 4-5

COLLIE, MALE, ONE YEAR, EXCELLENT heeler, good watch dog, \$12. Lester Currie, Viking, Alta. 4-2

TALKING PARROTS, CANARIES, GOLD FISH, dogs, pets all kinds. Miller's Bird Store, 315 Donald, Winnipeg. 3-9

REGISTERED MALE COLLIE PUPS, BLACK and white, sire excellent worker, \$20. We ship c.o.d. 405-25th Ave. N.E., Calgary. 4-2

WOLFHOUND PUPS, AGE FIVE MONTHS, males, parents both killers, pairs only, \$35 pair. Fred Waterer, Meota, Sask. 4-2

CANARIES, PARROTS, LOVEBIRDS, GOLD fish, dogs, kittens, rabbits, guinea-pigs. Reliable Bird Store, 405 Portage, Winnipeg. 4-2

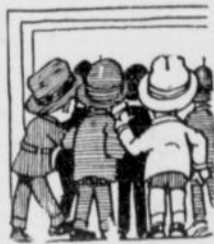
FOX TERRIER PUPPIES, MALES, \$6.00; FE- males, \$1.00. Walter Gates, Estevan, Sask. 5-3

TWO PAIR HOUNDS, FAST, PART TRAINED. I. Lindal, Brown, Man. 5-2

PURE-BRED COLLIE PUPS, \$10, WITH PEDIGREE. G. W. Hammer, Govan, Sask. 5-2

POULTRY—Various

SELLING COCKERELS—PRIZE-WINNING Single Comb Rhode Island Red, \$2.50; Russian Orloffs, hardy, great layers, \$2.50; Black Orpington, from first prize bird, Alberta Provincial Show, \$5.00. Campbell Atcheson, Box 79, Cayley, Alta. 3-6



Your Big Shopping Months of 1925

Thousands of farmers' dollars will exchange hands during February, March and April this year

You'll need to hurry if you want to Buy, Sell or Exchange anything. February, March and April are the farmers' three Big Advertising months of the year. They are the months when farmers everywhere do business with each other through little Guide Ads., and thousands of dollars will exchange hands within the next 60 days. If you have Seed Grain, Livestock, Work Horses or Stallions, Swine (Spring Litters), Poultry Breeding Stock, Baby Chicks, Hatching Eggs, Grasses, Clovers, Spring Machinery or Farm Lands to sell, now is the time to send us your ad. The following letters were received in 1924:

BARLEY—"Please cancel my ad. re Bark's Barley and retain balance for future advertising. Have already received orders for three times the amount I have for sale."—Chas. Gardner, Wapella, Sask.

OATS—"Please discontinue our ad. for Leader Oats. We have sold entire stock."—J. T. Tuck and Sons, Lavo, Sask.

WHEAT—"Kindly stop my ad. for Seed Wheat and publish a 'sold out' ad. If you could make this change in your next week's issue it would be appreciated. In spite of the hard times business has been good, and as usual I relied on The Guide for my advertising."—Chas. N. Lintott, Raymore, Sask.

BROME GRASS—"Kindly discontinue my ad. in The Guide, as I am sold out of Brome Seed. The first insertion brought orders for nearly 2,000 pounds. Results came faster than I anticipated."—J. Clarkson, Ewart, Man.

CLOVER—"I had orders for over 10 tons of Clover Seed, besides about 20 phone calls (both short and long distance calls), and had 1 1/2 tons to fill the orders."—D. McGillivray, Macdonald, Man.

"We wish to thank you for the splendid results. We sold between \$500 and \$600 worth of Geese and Turkeys."—J. H. Crowe, Gilbert Plains, Man.

MILLET—"The little ad. I put in The Guide last year advertising Siberian Millet, brought good results. I sold all the Seed I had and returned about \$300 worth of orders. Wishing you good success."—H. Grossenick, Tilney, Sask.

SPELT—"I sold 2,000 bushels through your paper and shipped the grain all over Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta—four orders went to the Western Coast. I had to send back over \$400."—E. Glines, Vanguard, Sask.

SHORTHORNS—"I had splendid results from my ad. for Shorthorn Bulls. I could have sold five or six more if I had had them, and enquiries are still coming in. The Guide for me."—W. A. Tebb, Aldrie, Alta.

HAMPSHIRE—"You state your classified ads. bring home the bacon, but in response to my ad. last month of 10-week old Hampshire Pigs, a lot of bacon left home. Orders came from every direction and if I had not had plenty of pigs more orders would have gone begging."—F. A. McGill, Riverhurst, Sask.

ORPINGTONS—"Our ad. for Orpingtons sold us all out and we have been busy for the last 10 days returning money."—Stockton Ltd., Wordsworth, Sask.

MACHINERY—"In the spring of 1924 I advertised in The Guide to sell a 14-24 Allwork Tractor. I received 25 replies from all over Western Canada. I sold it for \$900, and closed the deal 20 days after my ad. appeared."—B. A. Cox, Beresford, Man.

If we did it for them last year—We can do it for you this year

Just imagine RESULTS like these in a year when surplus money was none too flush. Thousands of farmers are buying their Spring requirements from little Guide ads—right now! A word to the wise is sufficient. Get your ad. in early—you have only 60 days in which to catch this interested and active market.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

POULTRY

BRONZE GOBBLETS AND HENS, RAISED IN open, gobblers, \$4.00; hens, \$5.00 for two. White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00. Eggs for hatching. Can supply now. S. Wilkes, Forset, Sask.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$2.00; pure-bred Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50. H. B. Bredin, RR. 1, Regina, Sask. 3-4

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE AND BARRED Rock cockerels, from my Manitoba approved flock, government selected and banded, \$3.00 each. Adam Darling, Napinka, Man. 3-3

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00. Large Toulouse geese, \$3.00; ganders, \$4.00. Mrs. Ed. Quamstrom, Carnduff, Sask. 4-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca cockerels, \$3.00, two for \$5.00; pure-bred Rouen ducks, \$2.00; drakes, \$3.00. Cash with order. Mrs. F. J. Gieskieng, Brownlee, Sask. 4-4

RHODE ISLAND RED AND WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, 225-egg strain, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each; three or more, \$2.25 and \$4.00 each. Andrew Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 4-4

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$4.00; HENS, \$3.00; Toulouse ganders, \$3.00; geese, \$2.50. Fred Rosekrans, Edberg, Alta. 5-3

PURE-BRED LIGHT BRAHMAS, \$3.50 EACH, two for \$5.50. A Ostercamp, Lacombe, Alberta. 5-2

BABY CHICKS

ALEX. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY

Has the largest modern, three-deck, electrically-controlled incubator in Western Canada, hatching thousands of pure-bred chicks each week from bred-to-lay hens. Hatching Eggs, Poultry and Supplies. Custom Hatching. Incubators, Brooders. Catalogue free. Special discount.

369 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG

BABY CHICKS THAT LIVE AND GROW INTO prolific layers. Best egg-laying strains. Special February discount. Free catalogue. Incubators, brooders, feeds, supplies. E. S. Miller, 315 Donald Street, Winnipeg. 2-26

BABY CHICKS, ALL VARIETIES, EGG-LAYING strain. Order from Reliable Bird Store, 405 1/2 Portage, Winnipeg. 2-2

BABY CHICKS—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horns exclusively, any quantity. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for price list. Mrs. Leonard W. Draper, Welwyn, Sask. 4-5

PURE-BRED BABY CHICKS, \$14 TO \$20 PER 100 postpaid. Bopp Hatchery Co., Fergus Falls, Minn. 5-13

HATCHING EGGS

HATCHING EGGS FROM OUR CANADIAN and American contest winning blood. Barred Rocks, White Leghorns. Write for circular. Winter Egg Farm, Lethbridge, Alta.

POULTRY

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. Best laying strain. Send for price list. Mrs. Leonard W. Draper, Welwyn, Sask. 4-5

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

FOUR MAMMOTH BRONZE HENS, 15 TO 18 pounds, \$8.00; 19 months gobbler, 32 pounds, \$8.00; young hens over 12 pounds, \$3.50; gobblers, 20 pounds, \$5.00. Mrs. N. Harper, Wilcox, Sask. 4

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, GOBBLETS, \$4.00; hens, \$3.00. Mrs. Fred Berry, Tadmoro, Sask. 5-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM UNI- versity stock, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.50. Mrs. William Irwin, Antler, Sask. 5-2

40 MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESSE AND GAN- ders, \$4.00 each, weight 15 to 20 pounds. Miles Houlden, Cayley, Alta. 4-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 21-26 pounds, \$8.00-\$9.00. Mrs. William Terryberry, Deloraine, Man. 4-2

SELLING—TOULOUSE GEESSE, GANDERS, \$3.00; females, \$2.00. Alfred Gray, Grandview, Man. 3-4

PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEY TOMS, \$6.00 each. W. R. Mickelborough, R.R. 1, Regina, Sask. 2-4

BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, FROM FIRST premium tom, Poultry Show, Calgary, \$8.00. Lyle Poultry Farm, Gleichen, Alta. 2-4

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, 21 to 27 pounds, \$7.00, \$9.00. Mrs. Ralph Dancy, Mawer, Sask. 3-3

WHITE CHINA GEESSE, \$3.00; GANDERS, \$5.00; also fawn China geese, \$3.00. Mrs. S. R. Barber, Box 295, Wolsley, Sask. 4-3

FOR SALE—NOTED PEKIN WHITE DUCKS and drakes, ducks, \$2.00; drakes, \$2.50 each. Ben P. Jantz, Drake, Sask. 4-2

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00; from prize winners at leading shows. Ed. Wood, Verwood, Sask. 4-4

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$5.00; HENS, \$3.00; unrelated trio, \$11. Satisfaction guaranteed. Walter Gates, Estevan, Sask. 5-3

LARGE, EARLY, PURE-BRED BRONZE turkey toms, \$5.00. Harry Beckwith, Talmage, Sask. 4-2

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS, \$2.00; DRAKES, \$2.50. Mrs. Vigar, Treherne, Man. 4-2

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, HEAVY stock, \$4.00. Mrs. Alf Taylor, Ogema, Sask. 3-3

CHOICE AFRICAN GEESSE, JENSEN, PRE- late, Sask. 4-6

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESSE, EITHER sex, \$3.00. Mrs. W. F. Erford, Gleichen, Alta. 5-2

TWO-YEAR-OLD PURE-BRED TOULOUSE geese, either sex, \$3.00. Gray, Whitla, Alta. 5-2

Leghorns

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, SLIGHTLY frosted, Barron-Ferris strain, April hatched, extra large birds, from Tom Barron 225-English Leghorn sire. Only selects sold. \$4.00. Book orders for eggs. Coe, Kennedy, Sask. 4-3

FERRIS' 300-EGG STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, vigorous, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Booking orders for hatching eggs. Jos. T. Rokos, Strone, Alta. 3-6

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50 each; three for \$4.00. Charles Rushby, Wawota, Sask. 4-2

ROSE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, pure-bred, \$2.00. Leo Cutler, Travers, Alta. 5-3

ROSE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, vigorous birds, \$2.00. Carol Vance, Vera, Sask. 5-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKER- els, \$1.50. J. D. Black, Oakburn, Man. 4-2

FOR SALE—THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS, 300-egg strain. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 3-12

Plymouth Rocks

LIGHT BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM heavy laying strain, exhibition hens, pen headed by first prize cockerel, Calgary, 1922, Saskatoon, 1923, \$4.00 each; two for \$7.00; three for \$9.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. W. Spence, Rosetown, Sask. 53-6

STAGEY'S POULTRY PLANT, MELITA, MAN. Record of performance breeders of bred-to-lay Barred Rocks and White Leghorns. Cockerels, baby chicks and hatching eggs. Our hen (D16238) laid 284 eggs last year, highest hen, all breeds, in three prairie provinces. 3-5

BARRED ROCKS, PURE-BRED, WON OVER 100 prizes, cups, medals, ribbons, Toronto, Detroit, Regina. Lady G. this strain, laid 237 eggs in ten months, 61 eggs, 61 days. Cockerels, \$5.00; two, \$9.00; pullets, \$3.00. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina. 5-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED DARK BARRED Rock cockerels, exhibition strain, fine marked, \$2.00 pair; \$5.00 for one. Jas. Sinclair, Congress, Sask. 5-6

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, bred-to-lay strain, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Wm. Spence, Rosetown, Sask. 5-6

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM SELEC- ted winter layers, \$5.00. Harry Martin, 10235 119th Street, Edmonton, Alta. 5-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, APPROVED flock, \$3.00, two for \$5.00. Mrs. Pringle, Dugald, Man. 5-4

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, bred-to-lay strain, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00. Mrs. Wm. Berry, Gilbert Plains, Man. 5-3

POULTRY

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- SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS.** government approved flock, egg-laying strain, banded birds, \$3.00; younger birds, same breeding, \$2.00. Robert Nisbet, Carman, Man. 4-3
- R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS.** OUT of heavy winter-laying stock, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. J. Thompson, Penzance, Sask. 2-5
- PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS.** Martin strain, \$1.50 and \$2.00. R. W. Gilles, Melval, Sask. 1-6
- PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS.** good laying strain, \$1.75. Mrs. Wm. Rinn, Kaleida, Man. 4-3
- PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS.** Martin strain, \$1.75. Joe H. Nelson, Broderick, Sask. 5-6
- WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS.** \$2.00 each. Mrs. LaRose, Denholm, Sask. 5-6
- PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS.** \$2.00 each. Oliver Anderson, Hanley, Sask. 5-6
- WANTED—\$5 PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE PULLETS.** Emory Driver, Osage, Sask. 4-2

Rhode Islands

- ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS.** University strain, bred-to-lay, \$2.25 each; three or more, \$2.00 each. B. C. Bailey, Abbey, Sask. 5-3
- R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS.** from second and fourth premium cockerels, Calgary Poultry Show, \$5.00. Lyle Poultry Farm, Gleichen, Alta. 2-4
- ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS.** \$3.00 and \$5.00. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon. 3-6
- SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS.** good laying strain, \$2.50. Mrs. M. Armour, Nanton, Alta. 4-3

Orpingtons

- PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS.** \$3.00; two, \$5.00; from Government inspected flock. George Lawson, Tofteld, Alta. 2-4
- BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00; TWO, \$5.00.** Pullets, \$1.50; yearling hens, \$1.00; winter layers. F. Coates, Compeer, Alta. 53-6
- PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS.** early hatched, \$3.00; two, \$5.00; pullets, \$1.50. Wm. Lee, Tofteld, Alta. 5-4
- BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50 EACH** or two for \$4.50. Mrs. H. Selsey, Harris, Sask. 5-3
- BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00; TWO, \$5.00.** E. O. Thompson, Wilcox, Sask. 4-2

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- STANFIELD'S LICE-KILL—DOES THE TRICK.** No dusting, dipping or odor. 50-cent tube treats 200 hens. \$1.00 tube treats 500. Kills every louse or mite money refunded. Winnipeg Veterinary and Breeders Supply Co. Ltd., 291 Edmonton St., Winnipeg, Man. 5-3
- HENS PENNED UP ARE SUPPLIED WHAT** they would find in the bush by Pratt's Poultry Regulator in their daily ration. More eggs guaranteed. Pratt Dealers. 5-3

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- KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA—FRUIT** market gardening, near city, served by two main line railways. 3,000 acres of the most fertile irrigated land for sale in ten to 20-acre plots. Pleasant occupation, ideal climate. Write for particulars, Elsey and Stapley, Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg. 42-9
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- BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICULARS** and price list of farms near Vancouver together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C. 174
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By J. Edw. Tuft



Take the Air!

A man who gave his name as Fox, a fellow selling "Tweed-Knit" sox and "Corrugated" ties, fringed muffers of Northampton weave and "Kongo" kerchiefs, I believe, of varied tone and size, called at my home the other day and said his precious little say; he started deft and fine, and hoped to make his little speech so I would buy a ton of each and sign the dotted line! I aim to treat all living gents with courtesy and broncho sense, regardless of their game; so when this man had sung his lay, I answered, "No, no goods today, but thank you just the same. I have old friends in Dumphreestown, so when in need I saunter down to Kempfenfelt and Gore, and there take on the things I need, or go to Markelfuss and Reed, or Christie's woolen store." But say, my courtesy was spent on what I call a graceless gent, for he flew mad at once! He said a heap of frantic things, like "tied to neighbor's apron strings," and "local-minded dunce." He told how we were being gyped, and fleeced, and robbed, and stung, and nipped by bandits in the stores, while kindly fellows such as he, "trade missionaries," don't you see, brought balsam for our sores! "They'd take the land, your merchants would, and half the ocean if they could—" But I estopped him there. "You say they'd take the land and sea? Well then," said I, "it seems to me you'd better 'take the air!'"

MISCELLANEOUS

COAL

FOR COAL IN CAR LOTS, WRITE W. J. Anderson, Sheerness, Alta., miner and shipper of good quality of domestic coal.

COAL—IF YOU CANNOT GET NEW WALKER coal write to us for prices and freight rate. New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 48-13

CHIROPODY

ARE YOUR FEET SORE? WHY SUFFER? YOU may have immediate relief. All foot troubles from corns to fallen arches scientifically treated. Dr. B. A. Lennox, 334 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg.

FALLEN ARCHES, BUNIONS, HEELS, BALL of the foot scientifically treated. Arch supports made to measure. Smith's Laboratory, 41 Steele Block, 360 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.

DENTISTS

GOOD DENTISTRY AT MODERATE PRICES. Dr. P. Eckman, Main, Logan, Winnipeg. 51-13

DR. PARSONS, 222 MCINTYRE BLOCK, WINNIPEG. 48-5

DR. IRWIN ROBB, DENTIST, 27 CANADA Life Building, Regina, Sask. Phone 3578.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

CLASSES NOW IN PROGRESS. SPECIAL arrangement for out of town pupils. Send for prospectus. Established 1900. Winnipeg Dress-making School, 78 Donald Street, Winnipeg.

DYERS AND CLEANERS

DUBOIS LIMITED, WINNIPEG. FEATHERS, fancy dyeing, dry cleaning our specialties. Mail orders receive prompt attention. 276 Hargrave Street.

OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and house furnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and relined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask. 20-62

FARM SUPPLIES

TAMARAC AND CEDAR FENCE POSTS, SALT, fresh fish, delivered prices quoted. Blanchard and Ross, 613 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 3-5

FISH

FRESH FROZEN FISH—WHITE FISH, dressed, 7½ cents pound; Jackfish, dressed, five cents pound; mullet, four cents pound. Freight shipments must be prepaid. We advise express shipments. Cash with order. The City Fish Market, St. Walburg, Sask. 3-5

FISH—COLD LAKE TROUT, DRESSED, \$12, 100-pound box; whitefish, \$9.50; pickerel, \$8.50; Jackfish, \$5.00 at shipping station. Cash with order. Z. A. Lefebvre, Cold Lake, Alta., care Bank Hochelaga. 3-6

FRESH FROZEN FISH—TULIBEE OR LITTLE White, \$2.35; mullets, \$1.75. Packed in 100-pound bags. Langruth Trading Co., Langruth, Man. 3-3

FRESH FROZEN WHITE FISH, 7c. POUND; Jackfish, five cents; mullet, four cents pound. Cash with order. F. Waterer, Meota, Sask. 53-2

FISH—FRESH FROZEN TULIBEE, \$3.00 100; \$2.75 on orders of 200 or over; \$2.50 on orders of 500 or over. A. Johnston, Westbourne, Man. 4-3

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

VARIOUS ULCERS, ECZEMA, RUNNING sores cured by Nurse Dencker, 610½ Portage Ave. Winnipeg. Easy self treatment, also by mail. Mrs. I. Menzies, Rose du Lac, Manitoba, writes: "I am glad to tell you that the ulcers are all healed. I cannot be sufficiently grateful to you for the relief I have experienced by the use of your treatment. The scalding pain I suffered night and day ceased after your first application. Considering what a bad leg I had I consider this cure just wonderful."

FANCY SILK PIECES FOR QUILTING, LARGE bundle, \$1.00. Novelty catalogue, listing masquerade supplies, novelties, books, etc. Sent postpaid. United Sales Co., Station B, Winnipeg, Man.

WANTED—ESTIMATES PER FOOT FOR WELL drilling. State depth machine can drill. Also prices of casings. J. Millington, Secretary, Hodson School, Forester, Tisdale, Sask. 4-2

GUNS AND GUNSMITHS

FRED KAYE, RIFLE EXPERT AND GUNSMITH, 48½ Princess Street, Winnipeg. 52-6

HAIR GOODS

SEND US YOUR COMBINGS. WE MAKE them into handsome switches at 75c. per oz. Postage 10c. extra. New York Hair Store, 301 Kensington Building, Winnipeg.

HAY AND FEED

HAY—SELLING CAR LOTS. QUOTATIONS wanted on No. 1 or 2 seed oats and barley, car lots. B. I. Sigvaldson, Arbrog, Man. 4-3

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

EDMONTON TANNERY

EXPERT WORK ON ROBES, HARNESS LEATHER AND LACE LEATHER

PRICE LISTS SENT ON REQUEST

SASKATOON, Sask. EDMONTON, Alta.

SPECIAL ORDERS TO FILL IMMEDIATELY, raw furs and hides. Highest cash prices paid. Remittances forwarded from Regina same day goods arrive. Sydney I. Robinson, 1737 Rose St., Regina, Sask. 1-5

TO OBTAIN HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR furs and hides, ship at once to R. S. Robinson & Sons Ltd., Head Office, R.S.R. Bldg. 43-51 Louise Street, Winnipeg, Man., or branch 1709 C. Scarth Street, Regina, Sask. 3-13

SHIP US YOUR CATTLE AND HORSE HIDES, Furs, wool. Prices and tags on request. Thirty cents per pound paid for horsehair delivered. Calgary. J. E. Love, 403-4th Street East.

TANNING—WE ARE EXPERT TANNERS OF hides and furs. Send for our price list. (We also buy hides). Saskatoon Tannery Co., Saskatoon, Sask. 48-13

SHIP YOUR HIDES AND RAW FURS TO US. We pay highest prices. Make prompt returns. Northwest Hide and Fur Co., Winnipeg. 3-5

EDMONTON TANNERY, CUSTOM TANNERS, Saskatoon and Edmonton. 48-24

FOR TANNING—APPLY TO ROBERT PAUL, Morden, Man. 5-5

HONEY, SYRUP, ETC.

HONEY—ONTARIO'S PUREST No. 1 WHITE Clover, \$7.80 cash per crate of six ten-pound pails f.o.b. Uxbridge. Good quality Buckwheat, \$6.40 per crate 60-pound, also Ontario Maple Syrup, guaranteed pure, \$12 cash per crate of six Imperial gallons f.o.b. Uxbridge, about 90-pound to crate. E. Warren, RR. No. 3, Uxbridge, Ont. 5-6

MISCELLANEOUS

PURE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, TEN-pound pails. Special prices. 100 pounds delivered Saskatchewan, 18c. pound; Alberta, 18½c; choice Buckwheat honey, 100 pounds, Saskatchewan, 15c; Alberta, 15½c. Pure Maple Syrup, wine gallons, \$2.25 delivered with honey. R. Rosebrugh, Honey Dealer, Saskatoon.

PURE ONTARIO HONEY, 10-POUND TINS. On 120-pound orders, freight prepaid. Clover, Manitoba, 18c. pound; Saskatchewan, 18½c; Alberta, B.C., 19c. Amber, Manitoba, 16c; Saskatchewan, 16½c; Alberta and B.C., 17c. Quantity discounts. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ont. 51-3

CHOICEST ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, To clear at \$7.50 per crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Brucefield, J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont.

HOSPITALS

MATERNITY—PRIVATE COUNTRY CASES. Moderate. Rest Home, 280 Kennedy Street, Winnipeg.

LIGHTING SYSTEM

NULITE LAMPS AND LANTERNS FOR FARM homes. 400 candle power. No danger. Economically priced. Write for illustrated folder. All makes lamps repaired. Arro Lite Co. Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC

CORDWOOD, CEDAR AND TAMARACK FENCE posts, willow pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask. 5-13

CORDWOOD AND FENCE POSTS, TAMARACK, cedar and willow posts, poles and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Company, Edmonton, Alta.

LUMBER—SHINGLES—MILLWORK—CAR lots at wholesale prices direct to consumer. Price lists, information and estimates free. Coast and Prairie Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C.

DRY CUT POPLAR, \$2.75 A CORD ON CARS. Needham Bros., Eldersley, Sask. 3-5

CEDAR POSTS—CAR LOTS DELIVERED YOUR station. E. Hall, Solsqua, B.C. 53-6

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

SCOTT'S MUSIC STORE, MOOSE JAW. Everything in musical merchandise. Write for catalogue. Sheet music, band instruments, radiola. 52-11

PIANOS, WHOLESALE, RETAIL. USED organs, phonographs and records. C. B. Clarke, Calgary.

BARGAINS IN USED PIANOS, ORGANS, gramophones. Phonographs repaired. Heintzman Co., Calgary.

PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED. COUNTRY orders specialty. Jones and Cross, Edmonton.

OPTOMETRISTS

Consult a registered Optometrist for all eye troubles. He is qualified to pass an expert opinion and will only specify glasses when necessary. Each of the Optometrists listed below is registered to practice in his respective province:

MANITOBA

Virden—Geo. Gabel.

SASKATCHEWAN

Moose Jaw—C. W. Crichton, c/o Crichton's Ltd. Saskatoon—Milo T. Savage, 133 2nd Ave. S.

ALBERTA

Edmonton—T. G. Dark and G. W. Jordan, c/o Edmonton Optical Co. Edmonton—T. Satchwell, 9565 Jasper Ave. Edmonton—J. Erlanger, 303 Tegner Block.

NURSERY STOCK

MAMMOTH, ASSINIBOINE, VALLEY RIVER, Wilson River. Most northern originators of good plums. Will succeed in severer districts than other plums. \$5.00 per set. \$10 orders prepaid. General catalog. Boughen's Nursery, Valley River, Man. 5-4

\$5.00 POSTPAID—50 GLADIOLIS, FIVE DAHLIAS, 100 everbearing strawberries, three peonies. Catalog free. Strand's Nursery, RR. 9, Taylors Falls, Minn. 5-14

ISLAND PARK NURSERIES LTD., PORTAGE la Prairie, Man. We grow our own nursery stock. Sell direct to consumer. Catalogue free. 4-18

NURSING

PRIVATE NURSES EARN \$15 TO \$30 A WEEK. Learn by home study. Catalogue free. Dept 9, Royal College of Science, Toronto, Canada.

OPTOMETRISTS

"SAVE YOUR SIGHT." J. F. TULLOCH, Optometrist, Henry Birks & Sons Ltd., Winnipeg. 3-13

PILES

WITH CONSTIPATION CURED AND CAUSE removed. One treatment usually sufficient. Dr. M. E. Church, Calgary, Alta.

REMNANTS

LARGE BUNDLE REMNANTS, \$2.00; FIVE pounds quilt patches, \$1.50. A. McCreery, Chat-ham, Ont.

RADIO SUPPLIES

RADIO CATALOGUE MAILED FREE. Complete stock parts and sets. Exclusive Alberta distributor original Marconi equipment. Everything guaranteed. Bruce Robinson Distributors Ltd., 307-8th Avenue West, Calgary, Alta. 46-13

COMPLETE SETS AND PARTS AT NEW LOW prices. Northern Electric peanut tubes, \$3.00. Write for price lists. Radio Mail Order House, Donahue Bldg., Regina, Sask. 2-5

SAVE MONEY BY GETTING OUR RADIO parts, price list and descriptive bulletins of complete receiving sets. Canada West Electric Limited, Regina, Sask.

FREE—NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOG RADIO parts and accessories. Includes complete information and list of parts all modern circuits. Independent Electric Co. Ltd., Regina, Sask.

FREE—OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF radio sets, parts and accessories. Everything listed carried in stock. Midland Radio Company Ltd., Box 9, Regina, Sask.

SEND FOR THE MOST COMPLETE RADIO catalogue published in Canada. Dealers wanted. Pirt and Pirt, Regina, Sask.

PARTS AND REPAIRS FOR AUTOMOBILE OR radio sets. Winnipeg Top and Trimming Co. Ltd., 780 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 49-26

RADIO BARGAINS, NEW AND SLIGHTLY used sets, all kinds. State preference. Supplies wholesale prices. Newcombe, Onoway, Alta. 4-3

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

\$5.00 TO LEARN TO DANCE. PROF. SCOTT, 290 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 42-6

MISCELLANEOUS

SEWING MACHINES AND REPAIRS

USED SEWING MACHINES, \$10 TO \$40. ALL makes guaranteed. Machines repaired, send head. Dominion Sewing Machine Co., 300 Notre Dame, Winnipeg.

SITUATIONS VACANT

THE J. R. WATKINS CO.

have a number of good localities now open for energetic and intelligent men to RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS.

Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

SALESMEN WANTED—TO SELL FOR "CANADA'S Greatest Nurseries." Large list of hardy-grown stock for the prairie provinces, recommended by Western Government Experimental Stations. Highest commissions paid, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Previous experience not necessary. Start immediately. Stone and Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 52-9

WANTED—RELIABLE MAN TO SELL WEAR-Ever Aluminum kitchen utensils direct to the consumer by our exclusive demonstration method. Good opportunity to build up a business of your own, either on a full time or part time basis. Apply by letter only to Northern Aluminum Company Limited, c/o H. C. Irwin, 207 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

WANTED—GOOD LIVE SALESMEN TO SELL wholesale to consumers, high-class groceries, oils and paints. Applicants must have own conveyance and selling experience. Wylie Simpson Company Limited, Winnipeg, Man. 1-9

MAKE MONEY AT HOME WRITING SHOW-cards. We instruct and provide work. Kwik Showcard, 67P Bond, Toronto, Can. 2-5

GROW MUSHROOMS IN YOUR CELLAR FOR us. \$25 weekly. Illustrated booklet and particulars for stamp. Dominion Mushroom Co., Toronto.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DAIRYMAN, MARRIED, LIFE EXPERIENCE, desires position as manager. Best references. Would consider buying or renting. Disengaged April 1st. C. Allen, General Delivery, Moose Jaw.

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

PATENTS—SEND FOR BOOKLET. CONTAINS valuable information for investors. Bank and commercial references. Prompt service. 20 years experience. Talbert and Talbert, Registered Patent Lawyers, 842 McGill Building, Washington, D.C.

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklets free.

STOCKS AND BONDS

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION REGARDING any security you own or are interested in. Investment suggestions on request. John Connor & Co., Stock and Bond Brokers, Huron & Erie Building, Winnipeg.

DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL bonds. We will gladly furnish quotations and full information. Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner, 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Established 1881.

TRAPPING SUPPLIES

KILL WOLVES AND COYOTES WITH MICKELSON'S Coyote capsules, quick acting. Ask your druggist, or send mail postpaid, 25 capsules, \$1.25; 100 capsules, \$4.00. Anton Mickelson Co. Ltd., 141 Smith Street, Winnipeg, makers of Mickelson's famous gopher poisons. 50-3

TRAPPERS—DON'T LET COYOTES BREAK your snares. I can tell you how to make snares that coyotes cannot break or twist off. Send stamped envelope for particulars. F. N. Gibson, Box 4003, Strathcona, Alberta.

TAXIDERMISTRY

WESTERN TAXIDERMIST, 229 MAIN STREET, Winnipeg. Lowest prices in the West. 45-7

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 334 Main Street, Winnipeg. 46-1

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Manitoba. 1-9

TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO—SOUTHERN ONTARIO tobacco (Burley), bright, mild, full flavored; pound, 40c; five pounds, \$1.75; ten pounds, \$3.00; delivered postpaid. Satisfaction or money, postage and expenses returned. Directions for making up free. A. B. Scaman, Dresden, Ont. 3-6

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, "REGALIA Brand," long or short Havana, Rouge, Connecticut, 45c; Hauborg, 70c; Quessel, Parfum d'Italie, 75c per pound prepaid. Richard Bellevue Co., Winnipeg. 33-20

PETIT ROUGE, PETIT HAVANA, HAVANA, 40 cents per pound; Gold Leaf, 60 cents; Clear Leaf, 60 cents; Rouge and Quessel, 60 cents; postpaid. Lalonde & Co., 201 Victoria, Norwood, Man.

PRODUCE

LIVE HENS WANTED

Our shippers receive these good prices: Hens, 6 lbs. and over, fat, 22-23c; 5-6 lbs., fat, 18-20c; under 5 lbs., fat 14-16c. Spring Chickens, 4½ lbs. and over, No. 1, in good condition, 18-20c; under 4½ lbs., in good condition 16-18c. No. 1 Turkeys, according to grade 18-20c. Ducks 18-20c. Geese 16-18c. Dressed Turkeys and Chickens 3c per lb. over live weight. Crates supplied. Quick payments. Reference: Sterling Bank. All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg.

DORFMAN PRODUCE CO.

283 MANITOBA AVENUE, WINNIPEG

Live and Dressed Poultry and Eggs Wanted

We will pay the following prices, f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until February 15: Hens, 6 lbs. and over, extra fat, 21-22c; 5-6 lbs., 17-19c; 4-5 lbs., 14-16c. Spring Chickens, 4½-5½ lbs., No. 1, 19-20c; under 4½ lbs., 15c. Turkeys, No. 1, 9-13 lbs., 19-20c; under-weight 16-17c. Ducks 16-17c. Geese, fat 15c. Young Chickens, staggy, 3c per lb. below above prices. 3c per lb. above live weight prices for Dressed Poultry. Write if you need crates. ROYAL PRODUCE CO. 97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG

Live Ducks

Live Ducks, per lb.	20c
Hens, over 6 lbs.	21c
Hens, over 5 lbs.	18c
Hens, 4-5 lbs., in good condition	14c
Hens, under 4 lbs., in good condition	12c
Young Roosters, over 5 lbs.	19c
Young Roosters, 4-5 lbs., in good condition	17c
Young Roosters, under 4 lbs., in good condition	14c
Turkeys, over 10 lbs.	17c
Turkeys, 8-10 lbs.	17c
Turkeys, under 8 lbs.	14c
Old Roosters	9c
Geese	12c

We will pay 4c per lb. more than live weight for Dressed Turkeys and Chickens only. To be fresh killed and good quality. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, and guaranteed until February 20, inclusive. Write for crates if required.

GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO. 91 LUSTED STREET, WINNIPEG

Live Hens Wanted

We are paying the following prices, f.o.b. Winnipeg, for live weight: Hens, over 6 lbs., 20-21c; 5-6 lbs., 18c; 4-5 lbs., 16-17c. Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs., 18c; 4-5 lbs., 16c. Turkeys, over 12 lbs., 19-20c; 10-12 lbs., 17-18c. Ducks 18-20c. Geese 14c. Old Roosters 12c.

We will pay 4c per lb. above these prices for Dressed Turkeys and Chickens only. Write for crates if required.

Standard Produce Co.

43 CHARLES ST., WINNIPEG

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 4

of the line. So that altogether the budget promises to be somewhat uninteresting. Slight reductions are being made in the national debt through refunding at lower rates of interest, while a gradual improvement in federal finances is being brought about by the slow elimination of the tax-free feature of government bonds. But there would appear to be little hope in the near future of the application of any considerable proportion of revenues toward the payment of principal.

The Crow's Nest Pass embroglio has thrown the question of railway rates into the parliamentary arena. The Privy Council undertook to restore the rates which the Railway Commission undertook to abolish, but the question of jurisdiction of the latter body, together with that of the status of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement as a "special act," have still to be decided by the Supreme Court of Canada. Upon the decision of that body the nature of the task which parliament will have to perform in connection with railway rates will very much depend. A bold attempt is to be made to combat the North Atlantic combine, and to provide competition in ocean rates. Parliament, at the coming session, will be called upon to ratify a contract between the government and a fleet of ocean freighters, the name of which has not yet been divulged, by which it is believed is even now in process of organization in Great Britain. This fleet, it is proposed, will undertake to carry Canadian produce at certain rates, and will secure a subsidy to compensate against possible loss from time to time in operation. It will not be connected directly with the C.N.R., which have already working agreements with the White Star and the Cunard. It is further proposed that certain vessels of the government mercantile marine be equipped with cold storage facilities for the purpose of carrying at regular intervals such valuable and small-bulk package freight as cheese, butter, bacon, apples, fish, etc., etc.

The sessional program will be varied. The clerk of the House is already in possession of over 30 resolutions and notices of motion (largely emanating from members of the "ginger group") and covering a large variety of subjects, including banking, reform of the rules of the House, transportation, etc., etc. There will be discussion upon the last protocol of the League of Nations, but ratification thereof is not expected. The case of the Home bank depositors will again come up, and there is every indication that provision will be made for some degree of recompense. The Hudson Bay Railway will again be a subject of debate, but from present indication no substantial appropriation for the completion thereof will be found in the estimates.

Quality Above All

This has been our policy with

"SALADA"

TEA

H499

Millions will now use no other blend.
The quality never varies. — Try it today.

MALDEN ELEVATOR COMPANY LTD.

Grain Commission Merchants and Track Buyers

LICENSED AND BONDED.

References: Any Bank or Commercial Agency.

WINNIPEG

MOOSE JAW

CALGARY

SASKATOON

Liberal Advances—Prompt Settlements—Absolute Safety—Best Results
Investment and hedging orders in grain futures handled efficiently. We also have a quantity of
Seed Oats for sale

MARK YOUR BILLS OF LADING—ADVISE

MALDEN ELEVATOR COMPANY LIMITED

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

Ship Your Grain

to

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Bank of Hamilton Chambers,
Winnipeg

Lougheed Building,
Calgary

Get the fullest possible protection.

NORTHERN LAKES'

FISH

In 50 or 100-pound boxes. Any variety
or any assortment at the following prices
f.o.b. Big River, Sask.:

Dressed Whitefish, per lb.10c
Dressed Jackfish, per lb.6c
Large Pickerel (yellow pike), per lb. 10c
Dressed Salmon Trout, per lb.14c
Round Mullet, per lb.4c

Every fish guaranteed to be New Winter
Caught Stock. Frozen with the wiggle
in the tail. Strictly high-class fish put
up to be exported if necessary. Send
remittance with order.

Big River Consolidated Fisheries Ltd.

BIG RIVER - SASK.

Reference: The Royal Bank, Prince Albert

Kota Wheat

Second generation Kota Wheat,
\$2.50 per bushel, sacked ready
for shipping.

Wholesale Prices
Seed Oats, Barley, Flax and
Marquis Wheat

Recleaned on our special machinery.
Specially selected stocks Govern-
ment-tested, ready sacked. Sold by
the bushel or car load.

Feed Oats and Corn

Whole Corn \$53 per ton, sacked.
Cracked Corn \$54 per ton, sacked.
Special attention given enquiries
by letter.

McMillan Grain Co. Ltd.

174 GRAIN EXCHANGE
WINNIPEG

CASH WHEAT

Jan. 26 to Jan. 31, inclusive.

	Jan.	26	27	28	29	30	31	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N...	204	210	217	211	213	212	201	99	
2 N...	198	204	212	205	207	206	195	96	
3 N...	192	198	206	199	202	200	189	91	
4 ...	183	188	194	188	190	189	180	87	
5 ...	177	182	188	182	184	183	173	80	
6 ...	164	170	176	169	171	169	160	76	
Feed	146	152	154	149	146	144	142	73	

The Maple Leaf Forever

Continued from Page 34

Falling Maple Leaf

"He stated that one day in Leslie's Gardens he was passing along a path when a Maple leaf fell upon his coat sleeve. They have little sprigs or spines on them, and it stuck fast—he brushed it off, or thought he had. Looking down it was there still, and he gave it another brush and it came off. He went home and related to his wife how the leaf had stuck to his coat and said, 'I think I will write about the maple leaf.' The day was lovely and bright; it was in the autumn when the maple leaf was beautiful in color. After writing the poem he read it to his wife, who said, why not put it to music, so they can sing it? He went to a music store, but he could not find any music that would suit—so he sat down and composed the tune to suit the words. It was sung, and he found it quite popular; from that time it obtained favor.

"When Alexander Muir died I had become quite attached to him, and came to his funeral. Sitting on the bench with Judge Coatsworth, we heard that there was need of funds, and his honor gave quite liberally, and I added a little, after which the Orange brotherhood subscribed a sum for the erection of a tombstone, which bears a portrait medallion of Muir, the work of A. J. Clark, sculptor.

"I was also at the unveiling, which was conducted by Lieut.-Col., now Judge T. H. Scott, of Leeds."

THE FARMERS' MARKET

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., January 30, 1925.
WHEAT—With the exception of the morning of the 29th inst., when local traders made a frantic effort to sell and flattened prices on themselves, wheat has held very firm. The buying has not always been of the best, there being a large speculative trade, but on the decline above referred to exporters bought heavily at \$2.10, holding the market from a further decline. Since that time the market has had a firm tone. While it is unwise to advocate higher prices at this level the statistics and general world conditions do not warrant a declining market, conditions in Europe necessitating purchases of foodstuffs for some time to come. It is apparent that a large percentage of the trading on this market is speculative trading, but this has little to do with the advanced price at this time.

OATS—Within the past few days there has been activity in this grain, and we are of the opinion that a considerable quantity of this grain is being bought for shipment in the spring. Oats are, admittedly, cheap, compared to bread grains, and as a substitute they can fill the gap. Probabilities are for fair demand from this time on.

BARLEY—Barley took another advance today. There was little barley available excepting from re-sellers. No doubt it will follow wheat fluctuation pretty much, but selling pressure here is negligible.

FLAX—Another new high point this week. Flax offerings small and trade comparatively light. Flax is very firm indeed, but also a highly-speculative affair, with chances of wide fluctuations caused by the type of market existing.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Jan. 26 to Jan. 31, inclusive.

	26	27	28	29	30	31	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
May 205	211	219	214	216	214	202	103	
July 202	209	218	213	214	212	199	105	
Oct. ...			164	166	165			
Oats—								
May 68	69	68	69	72	74	69	44	
July 70	70	71	71	74	75	70	45	
Oct. ...			62	64	64			
Barley—								
May 98	100	100	100	108	111	99	65	
July ...			101	100	107	112	63	
Flax—								
May 277	281	289	289	294	293	275	229	
July 277	281	290	290	295	293	277	227	
Oct. ...				283	280			
Rye—								
May 180	183	185	177	180	179	174	71	
July 177	179	184	175	178	177	171	73	

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed Friday as follows: March 3d higher at 15s 3d; May 4d higher at 44s 11d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted 4c lower at \$4.77. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, Liverpool close was: March, \$2.19; May, \$2.14.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring Wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.95½ to \$2.25½; No. 1 northern, \$1.92½ to \$1.97½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.93½ to \$2.22½; No. 2 northern, \$1.90½ to \$1.95½; No. 3 northern, \$1.87½ to \$1.92½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.95½ to \$2.18½; No. 1 hard, \$1.93½ to \$2.05½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.93½ to \$1.97½; No. 1 hard, \$1.92½ to \$1.94½. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.96½ to \$2.08½; No. 1 durum, \$1.88½ to \$1.95½; No. 2 amber, \$1.93½ to \$2.06½; No. 2 durum, \$1.87½ to \$1.93½; No. 3 amber, \$1.90½ to \$2.03½; No. 3 durum, \$1.85½ to \$1.91½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.24½ to \$1.25½; No. 4 yellow, \$1.15½ to \$1.17½; No. 5 yellow, \$1.07½ to \$1.11½; No. 3 mixed, \$1.15½ to \$1.19½; No. 4 mixed, \$1.07½ to \$1.11½; No. 5 mixed, \$1.04½ to \$1.06½. Oats—No. 2 white, 56½c to 56½c; No. 3 white, 55½c to 55½c; No. 4 white, 52½c to 54½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 93c to 95c; medium to good, 88c to 92c; lower grades, 83c to 87c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.65½ to \$1.66½. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$3.19½ to \$3.24½.

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Receipts of livestock in the yards today consisted of 69 cattle; no calves; 400 hogs and no sheep. No market was established but prices appeared steady for quality offered. Fair butcher steers, \$5.85; choice \$6.25; good heifers \$4.50; medium to good cows \$2.75 to \$3.50; canners and cutters, \$1.75 to \$2.00; good feeder steers, \$5.00; good stocker steers \$3.50; fair to good stocker heifers, \$2.40 to \$3.00. Thick smooth hogs, \$10.10; select bacon \$11.11 off car weights.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited report as follows for the week ending January 30, 1925:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 4,081; hogs, 10,801; sheep, 72. Last week: Cattle, 4,830; hogs, 10,254; sheep, 204.

Both the cattle and hog run for the past week is much the same as the previous one. The quality of cattle coming forward is not good, the majority of them failing to show the finish that the market demand calls for. The situation, therefore, is that real well-finished cattle are selling reasonably strong, while the medium, in-between and plain kinds are showing a distinct break in prices. These classes can be quoted from 25c to 50c a hundred lower than they were ten days ago, and we cannot too strongly urge those who are in a position to do so to put all the finish on their cattle that they possibly can. We appreciate the fact that feed is high in price, and in certain sections somewhat scarce, but market indications convince us that there is liable to be a distinct shortage of well-finished butcher cattle in the not very distant future. Choice export steers are bringing from \$6.50 to \$7.00, prime butcher steers from \$6.00 to \$6.50, medium to good qualities \$4.50 to \$5.00. Choice

handy-weight butcher heifers have a top of about \$5.50, medium to good qualities \$4.00 to \$4.50. It takes the very best straight, smooth butcher cow to make \$4.00; medium to good qualities \$3.25 to \$3.75. Choice, fleshy, short-keep feeder steers are bringing from \$5.50 to \$6.00 as export stores, good quality feeders from \$4.00 to \$4.50. Stocker steers \$3.50 to \$4.00, depending on quality. Choice light-weight veal calves are making from \$8.00 to \$9.00, heavy calves from \$4.00 to \$5.00, plain calves \$3.00 to \$3.50.

The hog market continues to show a good strong undertone, thick-smooths at time of writing selling at \$10.10 with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select hogs. Owing to a lighter run of feeder and shop hogs, shop's this week are only being cut \$1.00 per cwt., under thick-smooth price, and real choice feeder hogs are selling up to \$8.00. A similar heavy run of shop or feeder hogs to what we had a few weeks ago would again increase the spread to the former basis.

There are not sufficient sheep and lambs to really constitute a market. Choice lambs will bring up to \$13, butcher sheep \$7.00.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$6.50 to \$7.00
Prime butcher steers	5.50 to 6.00
Good to choice steers	5.00 to 5.50
Medium to good steers	4.00 to 5.00
Common steers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice feeder steers	4.00 to 4.25
Medium feeders	3.25 to 3.75
Common feeder steers	2.50 to 3.00
Good stocker steers	3.50 to 4.00
Medium stockers	3.00 to 3.25
Common stockers	2.50 to 2.75
Choice butcher heifers	5.00 to 5.50
Fair to good heifers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Stock heifers	2.50 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows	3.50 to 4.00
Fair to good cows	2.75 to 3.25
Cutter cows	1.75 to 2.25
Bred stock cows	1.50 to 1.75
Canner cows	.75 to 1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers	15.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves	7.00 to 9.00
Choice heavy calves	4.00 to 5.00
Common calves	3.00 to 3.50
Heavy bull calves	3.00 to 3.50

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Dealers are paying for this week's deliveries, extras 58c, firsts 53c, seconds 35c. These prices are about two cents lower than last week. During the week a pooled car of British Columbia fresh arrived, and also a shipment of 40 cases of fresh from Fort William. Local receipts continue very light, demand good. Fresh extras are jobbing 60c to 65c, firsts 55c to 60c, seconds 38c. Fresh extras are retailing up to 80c. Poultry: Business very quiet. Chickens and roosters are down 1c, ducks and geese 2c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW —Eggs: Quite a pronounced shortage of eggs are reported by dealers on these markets. Storage stocks are practically exhausted and local receipts nil, due to inclement weather conditions. A few cases of fresh have been received from British Columbia, but this supply is reported inadequate. Fresh extras are jobbing 70c, firsts 65c, seconds 45c. Poultry: Practically no business passing.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Receipts continue light and business very quiet. Dealers are quoting delivered, extras 59c, firsts 56c, seconds 35c. Extras are jobbing 64c, firsts 61c, seconds 42c. Poultry: Market very quiet, prices unchanged.

CALGARY—Eggs: Receipts on this market are not sufficient to meet the local demand. No eggs arrived during the past week from British Columbia. Dealers are quoting, delivered, extras 50c, firsts 45c, seconds 30c. It is reported that a car of Chinese eggs is rolling this market. Some United States fresh are reported to have arrived at Lethbridge, these jobbing at \$20.50 per case, and retailing at 75c per dozen. Poultry: No business reported.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur January 26 to January 31, inclusive

Date	OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			RYE	
	2 CW	3 CW	Ex	Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW		3 CW
Jan. 26	67	61	61	61	59	53	94	89	86	84	270	265	257	174
27	67	61	61	61	59	54	96	90	87	85	274	269	261	177
28	67	61	61	61	59	53	96	90	87	85	282	277	269	179
29	67	62	62	62	60	54	96	90	87	85	282	277	270	171
30	70	65	65	63	57	104	99	96	96	94	287	282	275	174
31	73	67	67	65	59	107	101	96	96	94	285	281	274	173
Week Ago	67	61	61	61	59	54	95	90	87	85	268	263	255	168
Year Ago	41	38	39	37	35	65	60	57	57	57	234	219	199	67

Continued from Page 25

"Oh, I see. Perhaps he does not wish you to work too hard for me, either?"

"I—I don't know," stammered the wretched John.

The doctor said nothing. It was the only thing which he felt it safe to say.

(To be continued next week.)

(Abbreviated Edition)

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of both passenger and commercial cars are specified in the Chart below.

[illegible]

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to eat tainted hay*

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